The Literary Digest

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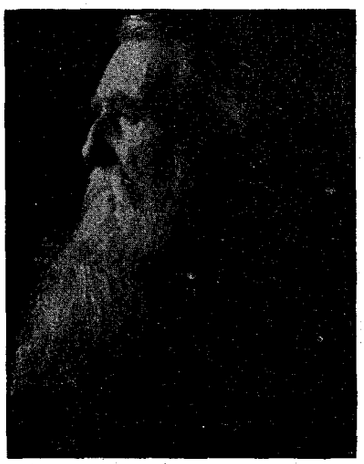

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As a critic and lover of art *The St. James Gazette* says:

He had the indispensable qualities of the artist—the love and inner vision of beauty, and the power of giving form to what he felt." While Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known critic, in the *Magazine of Art*, says:

"For sixty years the work of John Ruskin has been before the world. In spite of the change of thought and the development of ideas, he holds his empire still—not upon the artist and the student so much as the greater circle of the readers and thinkers of the world." Ruskin's chief mission, Mr. Spielmann remarks, was "to proclaim the gospel of art and the beauties to be found in the works of others."

Of Ruskin's insight into nature, a writer in *The New York Tribune* says:

"For him the cloud, the blue sky, the lightning flash, the mountain torrent, the whisper of the breeze among the trees, the majesty of uplifted crags, had a language and significance such as perhaps no other modern man has been instructed in." While another writer in *The Philadelphia Press* says:

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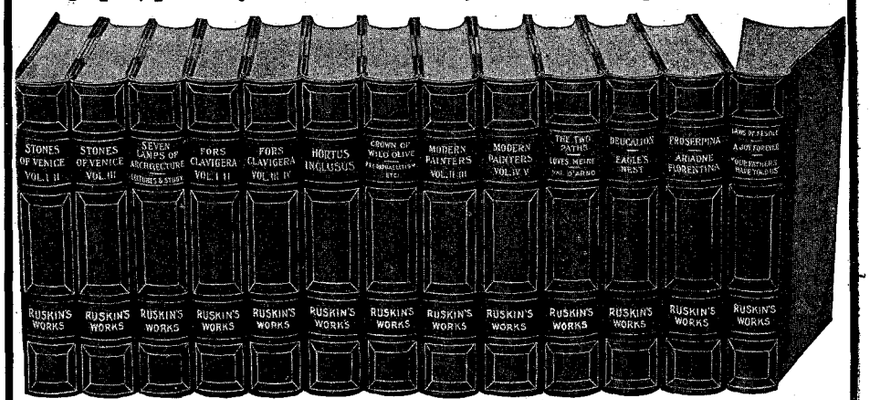

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evil again before thee: therefore leftest thou them in the hand of their enemies, so that they had the dominion over them: yet when they returned, and cried unto thee, thou heardest *them* from heaven; and many times didst thou deliver them according to thy mercies;
29 And [g]testifiedst against them, that thou mightest bring them again unto thy law: yet they dealt proudly,

10 *they gave a withdrawing shoulder.*
11 *protract over them.*
[i] Jer. 7, 25
12 *in the hand of thy prophets.*
[g] Pet. 1, 11

over our cattle, at their pleasure, and we *are* in great distress.
38 And because of all this we make a sure *covenant*, and write *it;* and our princes, Lē'vītes, *and* priests, [15]seal *unto it.*

CHAPTER 10.

1 *Names of those who sealed the covenant,* 28 *which the rest of the people bound themselves to observe* 29 *Points of the covenant.*

NOW [1]those that sealed [a]*were,* Nē-he-mī'ah, [2]the Tir'sha-thà, the

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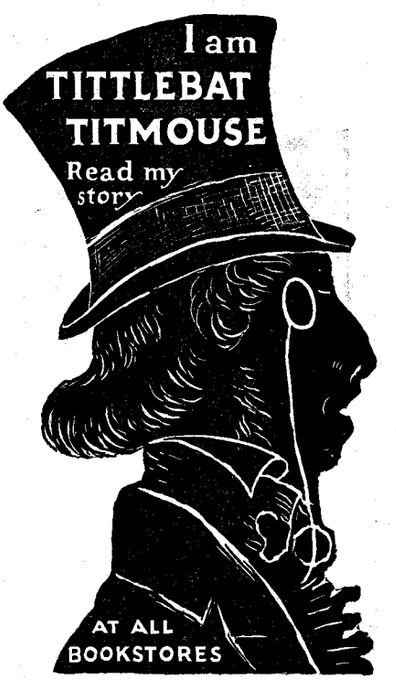

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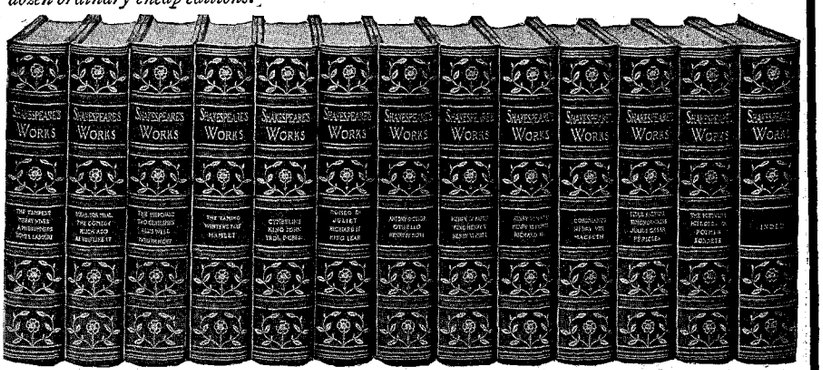

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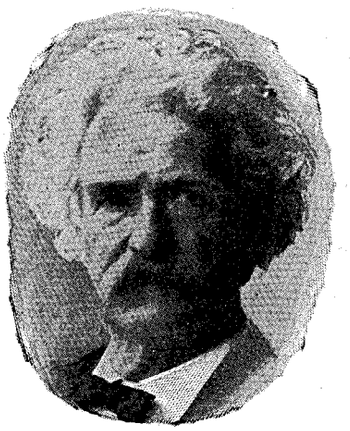

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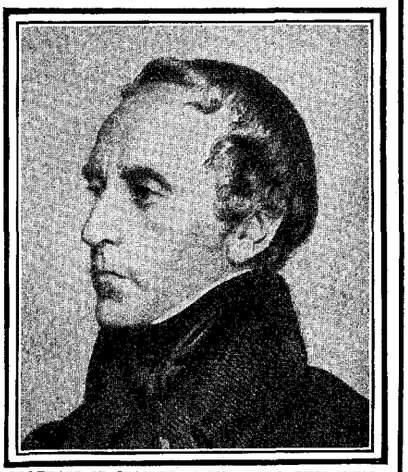

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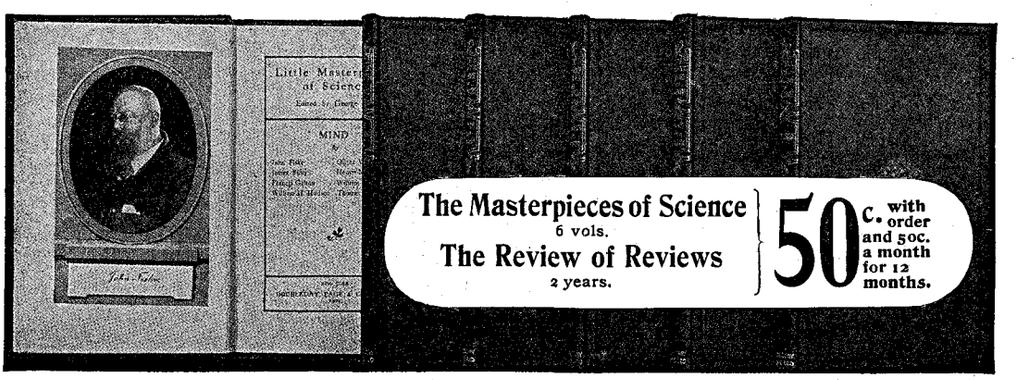

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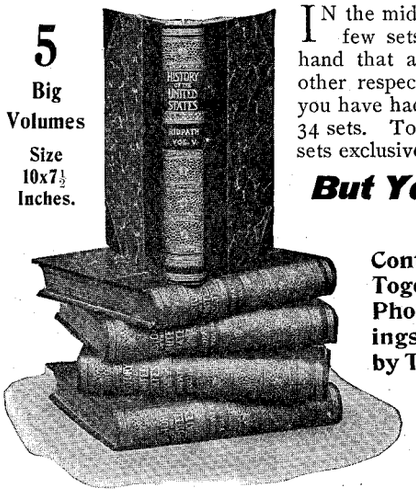

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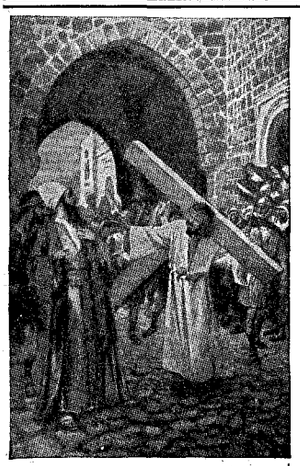

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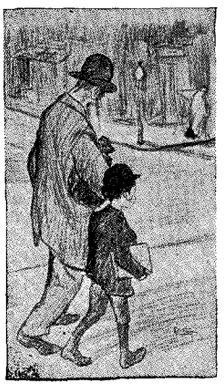

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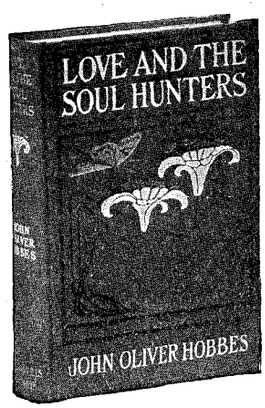
(*Mrs. Craigie*)



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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

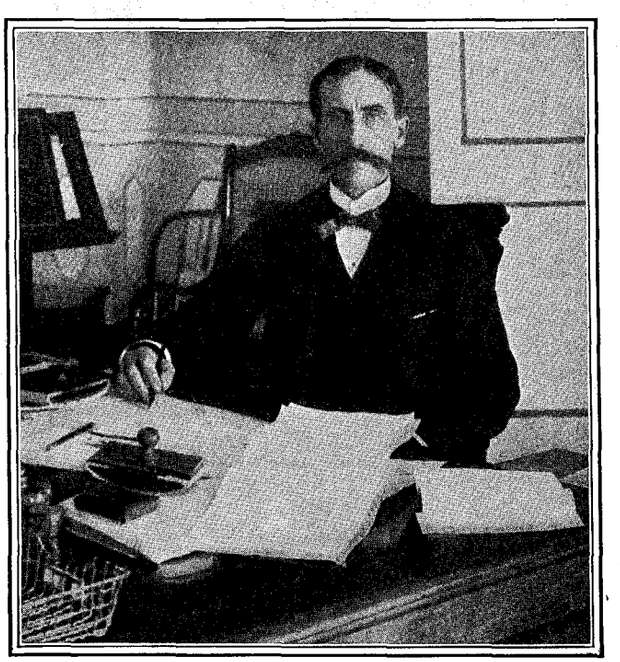
THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) calls "an exhibit of graft, conspiracy, and betrayal of public trusts scarcely paralleled in our annals," is laid bare in the Bristow report on the postal frauds. "Mr. Bristow's report," declares the President, in an attached memorandum, "is a record of as thorough a bit of investigating work as has ever been done under the Government." The chief figures in this report are George W. Beavers, who was superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances; Perry S. Heath, who was First Assistant Postmaster General; ex-Congressman Driggs, of Brooklyn; State Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y.; August W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery; and ex-Assistant Attorney-General J. N. Tyner. Tyner has been indicted three times during the investigation, Machen fourteen times, Beavers eight times, Green once, and Driggs once. All told, "four officers and employees of the department have resigned and thirteen have been removed," while "forty-four indictments have been found, involving thirty-one persons, ten of whom have been connected with the postal service." Mr. Bristow reckons that the conspirators made from $300,000 to $400,000 out of their deals. Says the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"The method pursued by these corrupt postal officials was to demand money payments or stock interest from companies or individuals furnishing supplies to the department, and then to give orders for the supplies in unnecessary and extravagant quantities. Mr. Bristow states that the total loss to the Government through these depredations can not be estimated with any accuracy. It is very large—so large that the sums received by the corrupt officials and their confederates seem small in comparison. The public has been defrauded further through the corrupt connivance of post-office officials with get-rich-quick concerns and bond-investment schemers to whom the use of the mails was improperly allowed. One of these concerns, says Mr. Bristow, 'defrauded the public out of over $3,000,000.'"

Nothing appears to have been too large or too small to be made the object of "graft." Allowances for clerk hire, promotions, leases for post-office premises, automatic cashiers, book typewriters, time recorders, and canceling-machines were some of the objects of Beavers's attention, and on every deal there was a "rake-off." Messrs. Heath, Driggs, and Green, according to the report, participated in the deals for cashiers, typewriters, recorders, and canceling-machines. Machen's specialties were carriers' straps and satchels, letter-box fasteners and indicators, etc. The part of the report devoted to Machen concludes thus:

"Machen does not seem to have considered a day of reckoning as possible. Over nine years of continued prosperity had given him confidence. He had passed safely through two Congressional



FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BRISTOW,
Who investigated the postal scandals.

investigations, one in 1896, by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads of the House, and one in 1897, by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment of the Senate.

"He had deceived his superior officers through the administrations of four different postmasters-general and a like number of first assistants, but his schemes finally grew to be so elaborate and their ramifications so extensive that the atmosphere became charged with suspicion. Damaging stories affecting his integrity reached the ears of his superiors, and this investigation was ordered."

Mr. Tyner is accused of connection with fraudulent bond-investment schemes which were barred from the mails until they employed as counsel H. J. Barrett, a relative of Mrs. Tyner, at a fee of some $2,000 each. Similar deals with various "turf-investment companies" are also mentioned.

The President says in his memorandum:

"In any great business, public or private, wrong-doing is certain at times to occur. The way to guard against it is rigorously to scrutinize the character of those appointed, carefully to supervise their actions after appointment, and finally to punish with relentless severity those who go wrong. All this is being done.

"The immediate reformation of the service by the turning out of the offenders is not in itself enough to meet the demands of justice. The cases against both those within and those without the Post-Office Department, who by their acts have brought themselves within the grasp of the law, will be pushed with the utmost vigor.

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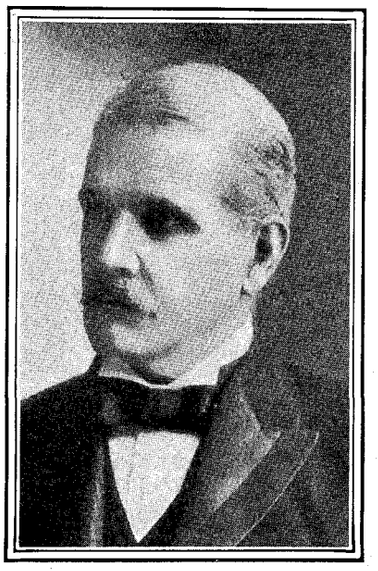
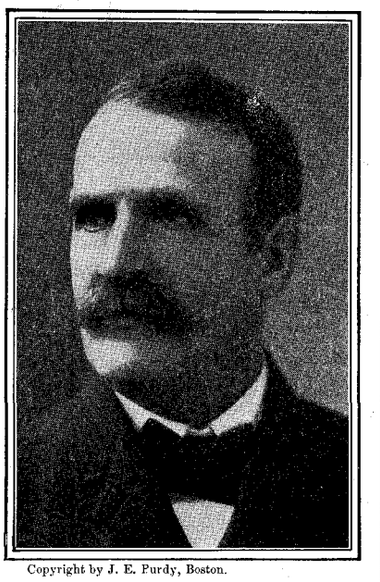
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon. Special counsel.



MR. HOLMES CONRAD,
Who assisted Mr. Bristow in the investigation as special counsel.



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POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.
The investigation was started by the Postmaster-General and Congressman Loud.

OFFICIALS WHO AIDED THE INVESTIGATION.

Every effort must be made to see that both the delinquent official and the outsider who shares his guilt are punished to the limit of the law."

Some of these scandals extended over the term of Charles Emory Smith as Postmaster-General, altho no one suggests that he had any knowledge of them. His paper, the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), says:

"Deplorable as these offenses were, they are limited in extent compared with the great volume of business carried on by the Department and the postal service. The President justly says: 'In any great business, public or private, wrong-doing is certain at times to occur.' On Saturday Captain Oberlin Carter went out from prison after a term of four years. He had been trusted by the War Department with the charge of the improvement of the Savannah River, and in this work had perpetrated frauds to the amount of a million and a half dollars. His rascality went undetected for a time, and when it was discovered the only thing that could be done was unsparing prosecution and condign punishment. This is precisely what is being done in the postal cases. It would be a great wrong to the Department and to the whole postal service to assume that this taint indicates any general demoralization. As a whole, no service is more honest and faithful. There are few instances of large private business involving many transactions and many employees where the proportion of misdoing and misdoers would not be as great or greater than it has been shown to be in the postal service.

"In dealing with the revelations the Administration has been fearless and relentless. As the President says, 'The toleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong, is the real offense.' There has been no toleration. The exposure has been thorough. The punishment will be as summary and complete as the law can make it. The President's memorandum shows, what *The Press* has repeatedly stated, that Postmaster-General Payne originally

PERRY S. HEATH,
Who figures prominently among the accused. He is secretary of the Republican National Committee.

AUGUST W. MACHEN,
In the postal service thirteen years; now under fourteen indictments.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DRIGGS.
"A bribe of $12,500 was paid Congressman Edmund H. Driggs to secure the order for 250 machines," says Mr. Bristow.

THREE OF THE ACCUSED.

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provided for the investigation, and the President, the Postmaster-General, and Fourth Assistant Bristow have fully cooperated to make it entirely effective."

Mr. Heath, who figures so largely in the report, is editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune* and secretary of the Republican National Committee. He says in an interview:

"It is no surprise to me to see the denunciation of me in this report. The author of it, from the time he entered the Post-Office Department up to the present moment, has, in his official capacity, pursued me personally in season and out of season, as every one who has been in public life in Washington during the past six years knows. Innuendo is artfully contrived and malice ill concealed throughout the entire document, as everybody familiar with the facts may see. Its very opening paragraph attacks my friend, M. W. Louis, an honest gentleman, as the report itself is compelled to admit him to be, and it closes with impertinent and intrusive animadversions upon my administration.

"The author seems to have studiously avoided mentioning the important fact that many if not a large majority of these offenses occurred after I had left the service. . . . . .

"Because I can not be truthfully accused of ever having received any reward in cash, bonds, stocks, presents, or other form while I was in the Department or since I left it, my acts while in the government employ appear to be especially disappointing to the author of this report. But since much of the report is occupied with the cases of men who have been tried and acquitted, I am willing to trust the public to draw its own conclusions."

CONGRESS AND PANAMA.

THE story is told of the captain of a slow Mississippi river steamer who used to tell his impatient passengers that it was better to go slow on the Mississippi because a too rapid change of climate might be bad for their health. Senator Morgan and the other Democratic Senators think that the speed which has marked our dealings with Panama has been detrimental in more ways than one, and they promise that when the new Hay-Varilla canal treaty reaches the Senate time will be taken for a consideration of the affair in all its aspects. We have had the President and Panama; now we shall have Congress and Panama. Secretary Hay, however, so we are told, has discovered that the Spooner act, authorizing the construction of the canal, gives the President such broad powers that no more legislation by the House will be required. The Spooner act provides that "the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated by either route so selected"; it authorizes the President to pay $40,000,000 for the property of the French Company, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of $130,000,000 to pay the cost of construction, and authorizes the President to begin and go on with the work. No more legislation is required by the House, therefore, and none by the Senate save the ratification of the treaty. Such is said to be the Administration view. "If the Hay-Varilla treaty is ratified by the Senate," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "the President can snap his fingers at the House and at the country." *The Times* urges the Senate to call a halt on this program. It says:

"It rests with the Senate of the United States to check the President in the path of madness and danger which he is following, with a visibly increasing disregard of law. He has hurt the good name of the nation by a flagrant breach of treaty obligation. He now intends a dangerous executive usurpation of power. For the injury already done, to ourselves and to the victim of our wrong, but an imperfect reparation can be made. It is in the power of the Senate to avert the graver mischief of the wrong in contemplation. . . . . .

"If the Senate has not become drunk with the heady wine of territorial adventure that now fires the blood of the Administration, it will so dispose of the treaty that the House of Representatives will have the opportunity to review and sanction or arrest the policy of the President. The Constitution forbids appropriation of money for the army for a longer term than two years. The President has planned to force Congress into a position where it must stand impotently by and see him draw from the Treasury $50,000,000 of the public funds appropriated for canal purposes eighteen months ago under conditions and expectations that have passed away. When the $50,000,000 has been spent, he will call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $130,000,000 in bonds, also authorized by the act. Beyond that, the policy of the President is manifestly destructive of our hopes of building up a profitable trade with the Central and South American republics. The House of Representatives may well wish to take such a policy under consideration. It may have reached the conclusion that we are paying much too dear for our canal. A smirched reputation, the possibility of wars, the loss of trade, the responsibilities not to be measured which we shall assume by our guarantee of the sovereignty of the new republic set up by our own acts of bad faith and exposed to rapacious assault by other treaty-breaking Powers —these are not matters to be overlooked in our rush and recklessness.

"The Senate should amend the treaty by stripping off the act of June 28 and expunging all reference to it. The House should assert its prerogative to reexamine our canal policy in the light of recent momentous developments."

The Democrats will only make a blunder, however, think several papers, if they oppose or delay the canal enterprise. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) supports the Administration view as follows:

"If President Roosevelt follows the public opinion and the public purpose of the land, he will in his message propose to build the Panama Canal at once and under the powers provided by the canal act passed by the last Congress.

"This statute furnishes all the authority and appropriates all the money needed to begin. Panama can be paid. The claims of the French Canal Company can be settled. Plans can be prepared, contracts let and construction met for two or three years to come. After that, annual appropriations are all that are needed.

"At Washington this is the opinion of those best conversant with the law and the facts. Through the country it is the settled judgment of practical business men. This course leaves large discretion to the Chief Executive in constructing a great public work; but this is in the line of all modern legislation. In administrative tasks the wisest course is for the law-making body to authorize and appropriate, leaving execution and details to the executive.

"The Panama Canal will be best built if it is constructed with the largest executive discretion and the least legislative interference. Ten years and more must pass before it is completed, at best. A new act could not be passed under half a year. On all accounts the legislative authority already given should be used without delay."

TOO THIN FOR SAFETY.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

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SCOLDING THE SENATE.

IT is nothing new for the newspapers, regardless of party, to scold the Senate; but it is always interesting. The latest instance of stern reproof is caused by the Senate's decision not to vote on the Cuban reciprocity measure at the present extra session, but to postpone action till December 16. Everybody concedes that the measure will become law on that day; and it seems to be generally suspected that the Senate put off final action till the regular session just to show the President that his extra session is unnecessary. It was on Monday of last week that the Senate reached this decision, and, so the Washington correspondents report, it was the intention to adjourn over the two weeks before the beginning of the regular session. But the House objected to this Senatorial scheme, and as one body can not adjourn unless the other does likewise, except for a three-day period, we have the spectacle of the two houses meeting every three days for a few minutes, and doing nothing but adjourn again. As the New York *Tribune* expresses it, the Senate is being "kept in" by the House "for not doing its task, like a stupid or inattentive schoolboy."

CUBA—"Well, it ought to be a good one, it's been fattening long enough."
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) gives the Senate the following "call down":

"For a fine specimen of petty politics commend us to the program of the Senate not to dispose of the Cuban reciprocity treaty until December 16. The lofty purpose of this postponement of the question into the regular session is to teach the President a lesson—the lesson being that he is not 'the whole thing.' In this way the Senate hopes to 'get even' with the President for calling the extra session. This is the Senate's conception of statesmanship. The Senate is mad because the President has persistently kept at the job of bringing about reciprocity with Cuba, and is at last about to succeed. But just to be mean the Senate wants to drop a fly in the ointment.

"If President Roosevelt ever had any false notions as to the power and influence of the Presidential office, he must have been disillusioned many months ago by this same Cuban reciprocity question. President McKinley warmly supported reciprocity with Cuba, and President Roosevelt has never let up on his pressure on Congress in favor of the same measure, and yet it has taken three years for Congress to make up its mind. Certainly that is long enough to prove that Congress can do what it pleases, without taking three weeks more to prove the same thing."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) gives the upper house the following piece of its mind:

"Somebody should take the United States Senate to one side and have a good heart-to-heart talk with it—that is, somebody who has some influence with it. There might be a lot of work in store for the person who started out to find the influential individual, but if any such human exists he should be speedily found and told to get busy.

"The symptoms of the Senate indicate a severe and confirmed case of monomania. Somebody once upon a time called it a 'deliberative' body. The term 'deliberative' caught its ear, and has stuck there ever since. It hasn't done much except 'deliberate' since that time. In spite of the fact that a lot of misinformed and foolish people believe its mission is to transact some business for the nation; in spite of the fact that there is work for it to do—work for whose performance the Constitution provided no more efficacious or dependable agent—seems not to affect it in the least. It turns uneasily in its sleep, muttering that it is a 'deliberative body,' and that is all that can be got out of it.

"It's terribly discouraging. This is a nervous nation, accusedly and confessedly so. Will the Senate's deliberation—its chronic and persistent deliberation on everything as on the Cuban treaty—tend to add to or subtract from this nervousness? That is the question. And is there any way of getting through its head that it is a body for occasional action, and not for continuous deliberation?"

THE HANNA PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

SEVERAL weeks have passed since Senator Hanna made his threat to "fire anybody out of a sixth-story window" who ever mentioned to him again the possibility of his candidacy for the Presidency; and altho the newspapers tell of repeated interviews with him upon this perilous topic, no casualties are reported. The Senator does not encourage the talk of his candidacy in these interviews, but he has not given the "boom" any effective quietus. Reports from Alabama and Virginia tell of the receipt of a flood of "Hanna literature," sent out from Cincinnati and Cleveland, and reports from Indiana say that that State "is being flooded with anti-Roosevelt literature"; but nobody seems to know who is doing the flooding. Dark hints are heard here and there that some evil one is sowing these tares in order to cause dissension in the Republican party. Senator Gorman (Dem.) is suspected by the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.). Senator Platt, of New York, is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* as saying: "If I had the Presidential nomination for next year right here in my hands, and knew I could keep it there, I could not ram it down Mark Hanna's throat, because he would not

MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT THE NECK AND THE HATCHET.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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stand for it," and, he added, "there's nothing for us to do but nominate Roosevelt, and we'll do it." Senator Hanna himself, replying to a friend who wrote him on the subject, said: "I have no personal ambition to advance, and my desire to serve my party constrains me to ask my friends not to place me in the embarassing position which would result from such a movement." A number of papers, however, regard this putting away of the crown as too gentle to mean anything. An unnamed lieutenant of Senator Hanna is quoted in the New York *American* (Dem.) as saying, on the other hand:

"Hanna is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, so long as Roosevelt is in the field. Should Roosevelt be bowled out, the chairman of the Republican national committee might take up Governor-elect Herrick, of Ohio, or Secretary of State Hay. The New York row is an opportunity on which Hanna has been quick to seize. A split in the President's home state delegation to the national convention is what he has sought for months. It is now inevitable. Hanna refused to deal with Odell, and immediately Odell dashed over to Washington, frightened the President into the belief that he alone could hold the New York delegates for him, got his O. K. for state boss and had Platt told to go away back and sit down.

"Now Hanna is free to deal with Platt for an anti-Roosevelt delegation, and Platt has sufficient provocation for opposing the President. This minute Hanna is assured of at least thirty anti-Roosevelt delegates from New York, with more coming. Just watch and see if Platt and Depew both do not join Hanna in refusing to confirm the nominations of General Wood and others whom the President insists shall be elevated to lofty offices. The fight on Wood may demonstrate the first revenge of Platt and Depew on Roosevelt for designating Odell as state boss."

Among the Republican papers opinions differ widely as to Senator Hanna's intentions. The Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) thinks that he is sincere in his denials. It says:

"That Senator Hanna is listening at all to the suggestions he is receiving of a Presidential candidacy there is no reason to believe. Senator Hanna is too shrewd a man to be made a catspaw of by the President's enemies. He knows better than any one that in view of the record no man could defeat President Roosevelt for the nomination next year and stand even the chance of being elected President Harrison did after the Minneapolis convention."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks the Senator is making a "still-hunt" for the nomination:

"If Senator Hanna were sincere in his wish to stop the talk of running him or any one else for the Republican nomination, he would not consider any question of 'embarrassing' himself. A short and concise sentence, telling his boomers that he was too loyal to President Roosevelt to dream of contesting the nomination with him, and carrying further conviction by saying that even if he were nominated he would not accept, and even if elected he would not serve, would put away forever all possibility of 'embarrassing' him. People then would know where Mr. Hanna stood. Instead of this, we find him flirting with the Lily Whites, who are already organizing Hanna delegations. One word from him and that movement would stop. But Mr. Hanna is silent. The Alabama delegation and others from Black Belt States that have always been purchasable at national conventions are being organized for Mr. Hanna, and if the time comes that the 'trusts' who are looking for 'anybody to beat Roosevelt' should want these delegations for some one other than Mr. Hanna to serve the 'trust' purpose, they will be easily deliverable.

"Senator Hanna's attitude toward the Presidential nomination is so glaringly insincere that it is doubtful if he wishes for any public confidence in the honesty of his professions of friendliness to President Roosevelt. On the strength of them no supporter of the President would trust him out of his sight."

Says the Democratic Houston *Post*:

"The most significant feature of the whole matter, from the Democratic standpoint, is the ample evidence that the Republicans are widely apart in many different ways. And this, of course, is only another indication of Democratic victory next year."

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER IN NEW YORK.

SENATOR PLATT'S political funeral has been heralded so many times that some of the newspapers are a little skeptical about the latest announcement of his demise. He "has been laid out for burial on several previous occasions, and has always survived to attend the funerals of his undertakers," remarks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the organ of Senator Quay, one of Senator Platt's closest political friends, observes sagely: "We have no sort of notion that your Uncle Thomas is going into real eclipse. That has happened to him several times in a long and singularly picturesque career. He has been beaten to a standstill many times, only to be resurrected and erect monuments over the graves of his party foes." These remarks are apropos of a conference held in Washington last week between Senator Platt, Governor Odell, and President Roosevelt, in which it is said that the Senator was "deposed" as Republican boss in New York State and the scepter given to Odell. The narrow Republican victory in the State last year and the big Democratic sweep in New York city this year are considered evidences, by some, that the Senator is losing his political grip. A divergence has existed for some time between the Senator and the governor, every one admits, and the President has seemingly been assisting Mr. Platt. The climax, so the story goes, was reached last week, when Governor Odell went to Washington and told the President, in the presence of Senator Platt, that if the latter continued in control, the Republicans would lose New York in 1904. Now New York State, next year, will choose a governor and a full set of state officers, a legislature (which will elect a United States Senator), Presidential electors, and a complete delegation of representatives in Congress. In view of all this, the President, it is said, decided that Governor Odell should take control of the state "machine." Senator Platt is to be leader in name; Governor Odell, in fact. A Washington despatch to the New York *Sun* (which the Hartford *Times* calls "Mr. Platt's most loyal newspaper friend in New York") says the indications are that "the President and the governor are going ahead on their own hook without paying too much attention to the wishes of the Senator, who they think is not strong enough to bear the brunt of the work as leader. If he indorses their plan, all right; if not, they will go ahead with it just the same. There is authority for the statement that this is the way President Roosevelt understands the situation." Senator Platt says: "I am still state leader, and I do not know of any one in authority who disputes it. Governor Odell will take a more active part in the politics of the State." Governor Odell says: "Senator Platt always should be recognized as the state leader. At the same time I shall take a much more active part in politics than I have hitherto. The situation is perfectly satisfactory to me. You may draw your own deductions from that." President Roosevelt does not say anything.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) observes:

"New York is regarded as doubtful in 1904 by the most sanguine Republicans, and is conceded as probably Democratic by many of the best-informed men of the party. If the organization were to be hampered by the rule of Platt and his lieutenants who are in league with Tammany in this city, defeat would be absolutely certain. . . . The doubt which vexes all national managers is whether anybody can save New York from the Democrats. The feud between Platt and Odell has already gone so far as to weaken the party; and Platt, tho beaten, can be trusted to resort to underhand means to harass the victor. If Mr. Odell is to be professed leader and responsible for the outcome next November, Platt will not be sorry to see a Democratic victory, even if both Roosevelt and Senator Depew fall outside the breastworks. Platt bore up with wonderful fortitude when his ancient enemy, Warner Miller, failed of election as governor in 1888; and tho he is now stripped of power, he has enough malignity, and he may retain enough strength, to do mischief. With the Republicans in complete harmony and exerting all their energies, they would have a mighty task to match

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with up-State votes the inevitable Democratic majority in this city."

The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper which opposes Senator Platt, observes:

"There was one way, and only one, for the trust power to wrest the New York delegation from Mr. Roosevelt. It was to leave the New York city organization in the nerveless grasp of Mr. Platt; and Governor Odell has nullified that way.

"There was one way, and only one, for the trust power to turn the national convention from the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. It was for its tools to make the convention believe that his nomination would mean the loss of New York; and Governor Odell has nullified that way.

"As for the rest, with President Roosevelt the choice of the Republican voters of the nation, heading their ticket, and with Governor Odell the single and towering leader of the party here, the Republican voters of this State are willing and anxious to fight out the national election on the line where it must be fought out—New York! Every New York Republican who is worthy of the name can both hold up his head now and battle for and within his party; and every one will. If any Democrat doubts it, let him hearken to the cry of anguish which arises from the trust power and its bands of mercenaries!"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN OHIO.

ON October 13 the New York State Court of Appeals found a faith-curist who allowed his daughter to die of pneumonia without medical treatment guilty of manslaughter (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 24, p. 530); on November 17, the Ohio Supreme Court, in a case almost exactly similar, decided in the parents' favor. The Chicago *Evening Post* gives the following statement and opinion of the Ohio decision:

"According to the Supreme Court of Ohio, Christian Scientists, Dowieites, and other faith-curists violate no law of that State in fully practising and following the teachings of their creed. The case wherein the decision from which this conclusion is drawn was rendered was certainly an extreme one. The parents of a girl but eight years of age had refused to call in a physician to attend to a serious accident that had befallen her, and she had died from the injuries sustained. It was shown, however, that mental healing had been resorted to.

"An indictment charging the parents with manslaughter was returned by the grand jury, but at the trial the court ordered a verdict of acquittal on the ground that no law had been violated. Exceptions taken by the county prosecutor have been overruled by the Supreme Court—without comment unfortunately.

"In New York there is a statute requiring parents and guardians to provide minors with food, shelter, medical attendance, etc. The highest court has held that by 'medical attendance' the law means the attendance of scientific and recognized physicians. A believer in any of the forms of mental healing is, therefore, bound to disregard his own sentiments and convictions as to the treatment of disease and to secure for minors the services of practitioners he would not apply to in case of personal illness. The law as thus construed has been sustained as not inconsistent with the constitutional guaranties of liberty.

"In New Hampshire, however, the law seems to be that a parent or guardian is entitled to provide the sort of medical aid he has confidence in. A man may not neglect his child, but the view of the New Hampshire courts is, as we understand it, that the law can not compel a man to choose this or that mode of treating disease, and that the Christian Scientist has as much right to rely on his healer as the average follower of Esculapius to trust in the efficacy of the irregular methods of the physicians.

"Ohio, we judge, does not regulate this matter by law. The courts, therefore, have given the believers in mental healing the benefit of the doubt. A man who should refuse to provide any medical attendance for a minor in a case of grave illness would doubtless be held guilty of criminal negligence, but the man who provides the aid and attendance he has faith in is guilty of no neglect or omission of duty. If Christian Science, so-called, continues to grow, this will eventually be the prevailing doctrine."

THE BASSETT RESIGNATION.

"STIRRING up the Fires of Race Antipathy" is the title of an article by Prof. John Spencer Bassett that has stirred up such a vigorous fire of antipathy, aimed in his direction, that he has resigned his professorship. Professor Bassett occupied the chair of history in Trinity College at Durham, N. C., and in the October issue of *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, which is published at the college, he gave his views on race equality. Booker T. Washington, he declared, "is a great and good man, a Christian statesman, and, take him all in all, the greatest man, save Lee, born in the South in a hundred years." He pleaded for a spirit of conciliation toward the negroes, and suggested that "the only solution reserved for us is the adoption of these children of Africa into our American life." "In spite of our race feeling," he added, "of which the writer has his full share, they will win equality at some time." The expression of such sentiments was too much for the newspapers and public men of his State. He was criticized in scathing terms, and at length he handed in his resignation. This done, Northern papers now take a hand and criticize the South for its intolerance. The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* defends the Southern position thus:

PROF. JOHN SPENCER BASSETT,
Who said that Booker T. Washington is "the greatest man, save Lee, born in the South in a hundred years."

"When a Southern educator proclaims that the negro is the equal of the white man, that the public men of the South have been guided by base motives in their advocacy of white government, that one bright mulatto is greater than Stonewall Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Ben Hill, Zebulon B. Vance, Henry Grady, and every other Southern man born in the South within an hundred years except Lee, and when he declares that the race conflict will grow worse as long as one race is regarded as inferior to the other—when a Southern educator proclaims such views, abhorrent to Southern thought and destructive of Southern civilization, he ought not to desire to teach Southern youth. If he holds views utterly antagonistic to what the South believes and knows to be true, he should not retain a position in a Southern college. He has a right to his convictions and to give expression to them in an independent capacity, where they will not work injury to others. Of course other people have a right to express their opinion of the views thus entertained and proclaimed. This is a free country and no man can limit the freedom to write and speak.

"The day will come when Mr. Bassett will get a new set of opinions. The trouble with him is that he has been feeding upon husks of trust contempt of the rights of the people, political hatred of the dominant party in the South, hostility to the old-time creeds and traditions that have made North Carolina folk a sturdy, manly, independent, and just people. He has overlooked their greatness in magnifying their faults. He has permitted an injustice here and there to a negro to let him become so jaundiced that he has not seen the real kind sentiment of the Southern people toward the negro or taken note of all that the public men he contemns and despises have done to help the negro."

Another Southern paper, however, the Spartanburg (S. C.) *Herald*, compares the Southern criticisms of Professor Bassett with the intolerance of the Dark Ages.

The white South is shown by this episode "to be as intolerant

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and hateful toward reason and truth on this general subject as in the days of slavery," thinks the Springfield *Republican*, a typical New England paper in its attitude toward the South and the negro. And the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

"The South is still at war with the calendar, with progress and the movement of the spheres, and takes pains to tell the world of this. Recently there was a whine in one of the New Orleans and also in one of the Richmond papers about the drift of the South's keenest, most talented and most ambitious men to the North and West. If those papers and their constituents take a glance at the Bassett incident, and also at the somewhat similar case of Prof. Andrew Sledd two years ago, they will be able to grasp one of the reasons for this hegira."

MR. CLEVELAND'S DECLINATION.

IT is commented upon as a remarkable feature of our political situation that one who has been three times nominated for the Presidency and twice elected, and whose acts have been denounced by his own party leaders in the last two campaigns, should find a movement for his fourth nomination so strong as to require a letter of refusal. In a note to the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which has been the leading spirit of the Cleveland boom, the ex-President writes:

"In the midst of it all, and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive."

The Eagle thereupon withdraws its suggestion of Mr. Cleveland, and proposes Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic nomination.

Most of the papers think Mr. Cleveland's decision a wise one, but add that his "boom" had small chance of success. "There was little probability of his nomination in any event," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and so thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), and the Boston *Herald* (Ind.). Senator Teller (Dem.) says in an interview:

"I don't see that there was any necessity for his declination. He is not declining anything that he could have had. There has never been at any time the least likelihood of his nomination, in my opinion.

"The popular objection to a third term would have been enough to bar him. But, aside from that, he has not enough strength to make him a possibility. I do not mean to deny that he has friends. But he has not enough friends in any one State to control the votes of that State in the national convention. . . . It is simply the declination of a man who could not possibly have been nominated.

"Perhaps I am prejudiced against Mr. Cleveland. I think he did a great deal of harm while he was President, and the harm is not exhausted yet. He did more than any other man to break down the distinction between the different branches of the Government.

"Mr. Cleveland's legacy to his countrymen is a system of government in which the President is already assuming legislative powers. It is impossible to measure how far this will go, particularly if the slogan is raised, 'What the President wants the party wants.' Recent events seem to show that that slogan is being raised, and the logical end of it is one-man rule of a party.

"The harm that Mr. Cleveland did, therefore, is not over yet; but he will never come back to the White House. His declination is merely of interest to the student of literature. The time for a third term has not come yet. If Grant, with all his popularity, could not win a third term, it is unnecessary to say that Cleveland could not win it."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) doubts if the refusal is final; and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), a warm admirer of the ex-President, says:

"We fully believe that a demand for Mr. Cleveland's candidacy may yet come with a spontaneity and a power that he will find it impossible to resist. If the present tendency toward hard times shall go on for another seven months—if more mills are closed, more railroads reduce their working force, wages are cut still lower, more working men are thrown out of employment, more dividends are passed and business difficulties and failures shall increase—will there not be a demand for a change?

"If President Roosevelt shall go on in his impulsive, restless, over-strenuous, disturbing fashion of his, will there not be a grave duty and a great opportunity presented to the Democratic party?

"If New York, the pivotal State, shall say to the national convention, 'Grover Cleveland is the man for the hour,' and New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, Wisconsin, and other debatable and necessary States shall second the demand, is it conceivable that the South would stand out against it—the South which now wants before everything else *a Democratic candidate for President who can be elected?* Could even Mr. Bryan, who swears by and lives upon 'regularity,' refuse to support the candidate of a reunited party?

"With the logic of the situation calling for a candidate who is the complete antithesis of Roosevelt—who is mature, experienced, serious, deliberate, conservative, wise, with equal courage and even greater firmness—a Democrat who is a sufficient platform in himself and who will be removed by age and service from the possibility of another election—who could so entirely meet these conditions as Grover Cleveland?

"If the Democratic party and the independent voters need and want and call Mr. Cleveland in these circumstances and in this way, it would not be in human nature and a patriotic heart to decline the summons."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT the gait we are going that canal should be finished by the end of next week.—*The Houston Post.*

IT is preposterous for the Moros of Jolo to want to set up a government of their own, as they have no canal to sell.—*The Chicago News.*

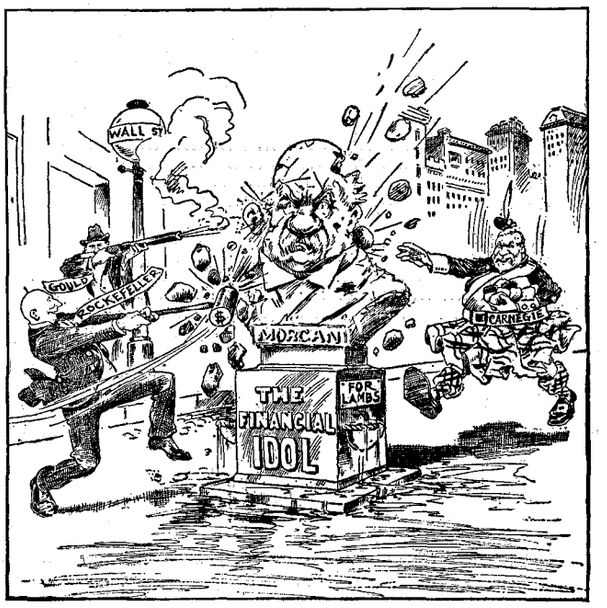
WE can imagine how the very idea of General Wood sanctioning gambling must have shocked that dear Major Rathbone.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MRS. NATION should understand that no fussy old woman will be permitted to address the Senate unless she is a member of that body.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SPANISH Treasury has a surplus this year of $60,000,000. Biggest ever known. That shows Spain the difference between running an empire and attending to business at home.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

WASHINGTON was congratulating himself. "Yes," he said, "I am first in peace and first in war. You see, I got in before they had a chance to promote Leonard Wood over me."—*The New York Sun.*

CONSIDERABLE diversity is observable among our contemporaries in calling the people of Panama. Panamaians, Panamanians, Panamists, and Panamese. But the people of Panama will agree that the proper name for the United States is Panamamma.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*



REDUCING THE MARKET VALUE OF THE STATUARY.
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF BOOKS.

PAUL OTLET, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 works, and the number of periodicals at between 15,000,000 and 18,000,000. The same authority adopts 200,000 as the yearly average of books published during the past few years. But, as is pointed out by Mr. A. Growoll, the editor of *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), such vast computations must necessarily be based very largely on guesswork. A study of this and similar authorities, he declares, "leaves the conviction that for the average reader much very interesting information may be gleaned from the material which as yet does not satisfy enthusiastic experts." He continues (in the New York *Independent*, November 19):

"The following table shows the yearly output as it has been compiled for the larger countries. Where blanks take the place of figures the information gained was not in any sense trustworthy.

	Year.	Books and pamphlets.	Year.	Newspapers and periodicals.
Germany	1902	26,906	1902	8,049
Japan	1899	21,255	1899	978
Russia	1895	17,895	1900	1,000
France	1902	12,199	1901	6,681
Italy	1900	9,975	1900	2,757
United States	1902	7,833	1900	21,000
British India	1891	7,700	1899	1,000
Great Britain	1902	7,381	1902	4,943
Austro-Hungary	1899	5,000	1901	2,958
Holland	1901	2,837	1898	980
Belgium	1901	2,688	1899	956
Rumania	1901	1,739	1901	320
Sweden	1900	1,683	1896	350
Switzerland	1900	1,500	1902	1,005
Denmark	1901	1,249	1896	230
Spain and Portugal	1897	1,200	1900	1,430
Turkey	1890	940	1892	300
Argentine Republic	1886	716	1886	716
Norway	1901	540	1900	450
Canada	1893	449	1893	900
Chile	1891	385	1896	310
Egypt	1898	160	1903	120
Iceland	1899	146	....	....
African countries	....	....	1892	190
Australia	....	....	1903	1,000
Brazil	....	....	1902	300
Bulgaria	....	....	1897	89
China	....	....	1902	28
Ecuador	....	....	1894	38
Finland	....	....	1901	203
Greece	....	....	1895	131
Mexico	....	....	1892	307
Persia	....	....	1892	12
Servia	....	....	1897	78
Siberia	....	....	1893	24
		132,376		58,794"

Professor Otlet estimates that since the introduction of printing the following percentage of different classifications of subject-matter has held good:

Law and Sociology	25.42
Literature	20.46
Applied Science	12.18
History, Geography	11.44
Theology, Religion, Speculation	10.00
Miscellaneous and Bibliography	9.00
Philology and Languages	4.08
Natural Sciences	3.44
Art	2.62
Philosophy	1.36

As detailed statistics are only partly available, this must be regarded as "an approximate estimate," in Mr. Growoll's opinion. He continues:

"In point of number of output, Germany and German Austria collectively yearly lead the world. Then follow France, Italy, England, the United States, and the Netherlands. In speaking of classification and comparative mental value of publications, Russia and the Oriental countries are not taken into present consideration.

"In creative works England leads the world, having by far the largest output of novels, romances, and works of pure imagination. In Germany educational works, theological works, and books for the young predominate. The largest number of historical works appear in France, and Italy leads in religious publications. The largest number of books published in the United States fall in the department of fiction, but works of fiction are generally duplicated in the English and American statistics, as novels of merit written in the English language almost invariably appear on both sides of the Atlantic."

Professor Otlet's figures show that at the present rate of publication the average of books produced to every million inhabitants is as follows:

German Empire	354
France	344
Switzerland	338
Belgium	337
Italy	309
Sweden	300
Norway	262
Great Britain	175
Russia	85
United States	81
Spain	66

While it appears that Germany leads the world in book-production, it is also evident that the greatest number of periodicals are printed in this country. "Germany is the land of thinkers, the United States is the land of readers." Mr. Growoll says in conclusion:

"The vast distances of our country and the constant travel that has built up the far-reaching interests of our commerce have led to the American habit of newspaper and magazine reading. Everybody reads every minute, and everybody reads his own paper that embodies his special views of politics or religion, or deals with the subject from which he procures his means of support. Everything is wanted as soon as it is known, and the most valuable contributions to knowledge on all subjects generally appear first in the periodical literature, that has been conceded by many publishers to be far more profitable than books.

"The vast literary production of the world has naturally led to the growth of various manufactures that have made important changes in the economic conditions of many countries. The manufacture of paper has become an industry of enormous importance, as has also the manufacture of type and the various inventions that have taken the place of type. The manufacture of books and periodicals, their sale and circulation, employ great armies of men and women, and certainly in material ways the world is benefited by its fabulous book production. . . . . .

"All the world takes pride in increase; but in the matter of mental production quantity does not necessarily make for the highest results. The great increase in useful, technical, and educational literature serves an important temporary purpose; but it would be well for the civilized world to call a halt on the phenomenal output of mediocre books that can have no lasting influence on the true culture of the world, from which must come at last the true freedom and universal peace."

OPENING OF THE GRAND-OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE first season of grand-opera under the management of Mr. Heinrich Conried opened on November 23 with a performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto." The occasion is declared to have been one of exceptional brilliancy. "Everything was all that the most excited fancy, long kept on edge by managerial promise and description, could have painted it," says *The Tribune*. The following account of the first-night performance is taken from *The Times*:

"Whether or not there is any significance to be put upon the opening of the season with a work that has been so far outgrown by the public taste as 'Rigoletto' is not now to be determined. The opera did not greatly matter. Its performance was in every way superb. It signalized the first appearance of one of the most important of Mr. Conried's new artists, one upon whom much will depend during the coming season—Enrico Caruso, who took the part of the Duke. He made a highly favorable impression, and he went far to substantiate the reputation that had preceded him to this country. He is an Italian in all his fiber, and his singing and acting are characteristic of what Italy now affords in those

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PROMINENT FIGURES IN THIS SEASON'S OPERA.

arts. His voice is purely a tenor in its quality, of high range, and of large power, but inclined to take on the 'white' quality in its upper ranges when he lets it forth. In mezzo voice it has expressiveness and flexibility, and when so used its beauty is most apparent. Mr. Caruso appeared last evening capable of intelligence and of passion in both his singing and his acting, and gave reason to believe in his value as an acquisition to the company.

"The other chief members of the cast were those that have appeared in last season's performances of the opera. Mme. Sembrich was the Gilda, and her incomparable vocalism, and her brilliant impersonation, that filled even that operatic lay figure with life and human interest, were, notwithstanding the interest aroused by the newcomer, the central point of the performance. The sinister power and tragic intensity of Mr. Scotti's Rigoletto are familiar to this public. Some of his unfortunate tendencies in the matter of tone production are as much in evidence as ever, and there were moments last evening when his voice was not absolutely in tune. But he conveys the accents of tragedy through it, and his impersonation was a remarkably finished and impressive piece of work. Mr. Journet was the Sparafucile, and Mme. Louise Homer the Maddalena. Mme. Bauermeister returned after her absence apparently unassailed by the tooth of time in the interval.

"The new conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna, directed the performance unseen, but clearly holding a firm hand upon it. It was indeed in most respects an admirable and a brilliant one. There were evidences of the new *régime* in the lighting effects, which were managed with intelligence; and the new stage setting in the second act was a good, tho, it must be confessed, not a remarkable specimen of scenic art. The audience was most friendly in its greeting of the artists; but much more enthusiastic scenes have been enacted in the past in the Opera House."

The operas promised for the coming season include: "Les Huguenots," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Aïda," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Don Giovanni," and "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Il Barbiere," "Carmen," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "La Bohème," "Tosca," and all the Wagner operas, except "The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," and "Die Feen." Four novelties are offered: Ponchielli's "Giaconda," Maillart's "Les Dragons de Villars," Boieldieu's "La Dame Blanche," and Smetana's "Bartered Bride."

A large number of new singers have been engaged by Mr. Conried, and unusual interest attaches to their various *débuts*. Says *The Commercial Advertiser*:

"At the head of the list stand two famous names, those of Enrico Caruso and Aino Ackté, neither of whom has ever been heard in this country [before the present season]. Caruso is a tenor, perhaps the greatest singer Italy has to-day. He is a young man of thirty, and has been an opera singer only for five years, his *début* having been made in 1898 at the Lyric in Milan. There was little climbing for him to do, for success was his immediate reward. He became famous first in his native country and then in Russia, where he put out of joint the nose of the veteran Massini.

"Ackté has for several years past been the principal soprano of the Paris Opéra. She is a Finn and a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire. She was to have created Brünnhilde in 'Siegfried' at

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the Paris Opéra, but was unable to do so on account of illness. To her will fall such parts as Marguerite, Juliette, and Michaela, and it is likely that she will also sing Elsa and Elizabeth. Olive Fremstad and Edith Walker are two new contraltos. Both are Americans, and Miss Fremstad as a very young woman sang small parts in Mrs. Thurber's National Opera Company. Miss Walker has for several years been the principal contralto in Vienna, where she is a great favorite. Miss Fremstad is the principal contralto in Munich, and has sung with success in Baireuth and London.

"Two other tenors will be Franz Naval, of Vienna, who will sing lyric rôles, and Ernst Kraus, of Berlin. Kraus is well known here, having for several seasons been a member of the Damrosch Opera Company. Otto Göritz is a new baritone who comes from Hamburg.

"Mr. Conried promises two distinct changes in policy. One is efficient stage management, and for this purpose he has brought to this country Anton Fuchs, who has been identified with the magnificent productions which have marked von Possart's administration at Munich. The other is a ballet worthy of the name. Two new premières have come to this country, Bianca Froelich and Enrica Varasi, both of them well known as dancers in Europe."

THE POET IN MODERN LIFE.

MR. BLISS CARMAN has recently declared that there probably never was a time when poetry was held in less esteem than at present. In fact, he says, "there is such an incongruity between our traditional idea of the poet and our daily experience of modern life that we can hardly reconcile the two; and our conception of the poet in modern life is pretty sure, for that reason, to be either comic or tragic. . . . The typical poet is out of date; and the poet of the times is slow to arrive."

The same writer divides the great poets of the world into two groups—the religious poets and the dramatic poets—those "who were inspired by the moral temper of their time," and those "who devoted themselves to the entertainment of their fellows." Into the first category fall David, Isaiah, Job, Dante, Milton, Shelley, Wordsworth, Emerson; into the second, Homer, Vergil, Chaucer, Shakespeare. There are certain fundamental qualities, Mr. Carman insists, which are inherent in all great poetry: it must "offer us some delightful counterfeit likeness of our life for our entertainment"; it must "satisfy our intellectual need for truth"; and, finally, it must "supply us with spiritual reenforcement and consolation." Bearing in mind the possibilities of poetry, what shall be said of its condition and scope to-day? Mr. Carman writes (in *The Reader*, November):

"We have wealth, we have leisure, we have great prosperity, we have peace, we have widespread intelligence, we have freedom of thought and conscience. All these things, it has always been supposed, go to make up a state of society in which the fine arts can flourish. Why do they not flourish here and now? Why have we no poets whose ability and influence are of national concern?

"Because with all our comforts, all our delightful luxuries, all our intellectual alertness, we are steadily losing our moral ideas, steadily suffering a spiritual deterioration. Anglo-Saxon civilization, to speak of no other, has become a humiliating and unscrupulous game. Our fathers and grandfathers cared for many ideals, for honor, for honesty, for patriotism, for culture, for high breeding, for nobility of character and unselfishness of purpose. We care for none of these things. They have gone out of fashion. We care only for wealth, and respect only those relentless and barbarous traits of character by which it is attained. . . . Modern life—that is to say, the year 1903 with its ambitions and triumphs—may seem a very comfortable and delightful age to be alive in, with its immense labor-saving facilities and its many diversions. One does not wonder that people give themselves so unsparingly to the securing of those diversions and luxuries. Yet from another viewpoint one can not but be amazed at the shortsightedness of men which allows them to spend laborious lives in preparing to live. One can not but recognize the shameless materialism of the age, its brutal selfishness, ignoble avarice and utter disregard of all the generous ideals of the spirit. We have gained the whole word, but in doing it we have lost our own soul."

Mr. Carman goes on to estimate the work of five leading poets of the past generation. He pays a tribute to the genius of William Morris, but declares that he was "little better than a medieval visitor among us," and that his noblest ideals seem, therefore, "quixotic and ineffective." Tennyson, we are told, "brooded upon modern life, yet held himself aloof from participating in it"; while Browning "loved life well and partook of its good things without attempting to address himself directly to its needs." Rossetti "was a recluse and belonged to no age." Matthew Arnold "belonged so exclusively to his age that his time was never his own." The representative modern poet, Mr. Carman suggests, would have some of the characteristics of all these men. "He should have all of Matthew Arnold's insight into the trend of social events, all of the sympathy of William Morris, all of the large poise and self-possession of Tennyson. Most of all, perhaps, he would resemble Browning in philosophic power combined with a vigorous love of life." We quote further:

"Among poets more strictly contemporary than these there are two of marked popularity and preeminent achievement, whose position entitles them to be considered more or less typical in modern life. Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. James Whitcomb Riley are perhaps the only English-speaking poets of the day who can command a respectful hearing. Others may be listened to by a few hundred admirers, but these men, when they speak, address an attentive audience, commensurate with their brilliant powers. They are not only read, but beloved; and their influence is undoubted. And our ideal modern poet, when he makes his appearance, if he is to inherit some of the traits of the greater Victorians, should also possess some of the qualities of our distinguished friends who have written 'The Seven Seas' and 'Poems Here at Home.' He should have Mr. Kipling's capacity for perceiving romance in the midst of the seemingly commonplace, and Mr. Riley's untarnished spirit of kindliness toward this great, foolish, distracted world. He would be tolerant and intensely human as they are, he would love his age as they do, but at the same time, if such a thing were not impossible, he would be horrified at the consuming greed which is the ruling passion in modern life, and he would be unconquerably possessed by a love of justice and goodness nowhere paramount in the poetry of the day."

In brief, the modern poet, when he comes, is to "show us how to regain our spiritual manhood."

"He is to show us how to make use of our wealth, how to turn our immense resources to some reasonable account. He must not be a mere detractor of his time, peevish and sour. He must love his age, with all its immense folly and pitiable sordidness; and because of his love and sympathy he must desire to reestablish for it those moral ideals which it has lost."

THE GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

"THE establishment of a Germanic museum as a part of this renowned American university," said the Hon. Carl Schurz at the formal opening of the new Harvard Museum a few days ago, "signifies more than a mere collection and exhibition of things historically and artistically remarkable. It is an offspring of the tendency, growing and spreading among civilized nations, to recognize the community between them of thought, of intellectual achievement, of moral endeavor, and of ideal aspirations." Sentiments of a similar kind were voiced in speeches made by Professor von Jagemann; President Eliot; Professor Kuno Francke, the curator of the Museum; and Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, representing Emperor William and the German embassy at Washington. The last-named gentleman, in presenting the Kaiser's gift of reproductions of German sculptural monuments, from the eleventh to the eighteenth century, announced two other gifts. The first is contributed by a committee of eminent Germans who met in Berlin at the time of Prince Henry's visit to this country with the idea of supplementing the Kaiser's donation with a gift from the German people. It consists of examples

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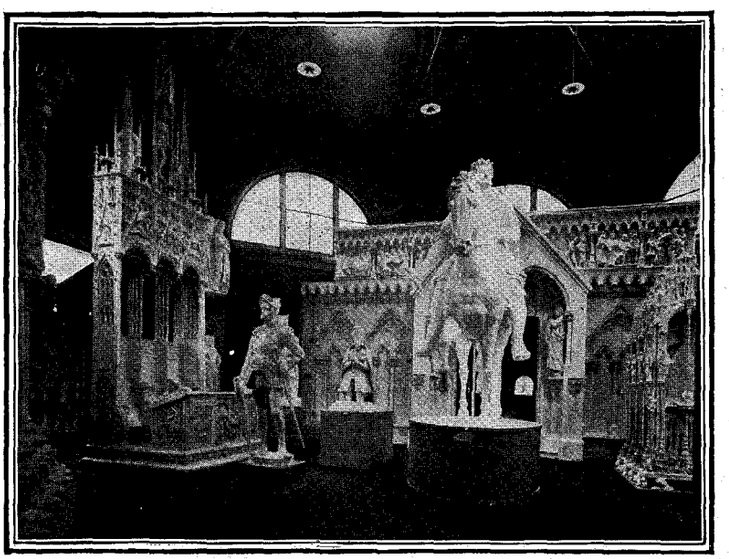
of the silver- and gold-smithing of Germany from the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century. The second gift is one of 10,000 books on the history of German civilization, which Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge makes as a memorial to the visit of Prince Henry to the University in 1902

The scope of the new museum is strikingly indicated in the following quotation from Professor Francke's speech, which is printed in the Boston *Transcript*:

"This museum, it seems to me, is destined to form a bond of union between the various studies relating to different phases of national life. Modern scholarship suffers from overspecialization. . . . This museum, I trust, will help to counteract this narrow specialization, by becoming a meeting-ground for the art student and the philologist, the student of political as well as of literary history. It is not to set up a new specialty; it is to embrace national civilization as a whole by bringing before our eyes the outward forms of this civilization in its successive stages. How the lake-dwellers lived in prehistoric Switzerland; what kinds of armaments and household utensils were used by the Germanic tribes of the era of the migrations; in what kind of boats the Anglo-Saxons and the Norsemen crossed the seas; how they buried their dead; what were the types of the Anglo-Saxon, the Scandinavian, the Frankish, the Bavarian, the Swabian farm-house; what was the development of religious sculpture in Germany during the Middle Ages; what was the scheme and the development of the medieval castle; what was the architectural character of the German city in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, its fortifications, its public buildings, its private houses; what was the stage of the miracle-plays and moralities; what was the development of book-printing; what was the Wittenberg of Luther's time, the Weimar of Goethe's—these are some of the sights which our Museum will offer, and in a small way already offers, partly through models and photographs, but largely through plaster casts and other full-size reproductions of the original works of art and industry."



INTERIOR OF THE GERMANIC MUSEUM, SHOWING THE KAISER'S GIFT OF SCULPTURAL MONUMENTS.

The Chicago *Tribune* sets special importance on the newly announced gift of reproductions of silver and gold ware:

"When the revival of the art and literature of antiquity was in its vitalizing period, goldsmithing was the almost universal apprenticeship of the artistic career. In the goldsmith's or silversmith's shop many of the masters of the late middle age and the renascence acquired and illustrated the skill which assured their renown. To show how extensively true this rule was it is enough to mention Albert Dürer, Ghiberti, who designed the bronze gates which Michelangelo declared worthy to be the gates of Paradise; Brunelleschi, and Donatello, who may be justly described in sculpture as Dante described Aristotle in philosophy, 'the master of those that know.'

"Study of the Germanic museum at Cambridge will become a regular part of the technical course by which future American sculptors, painters, and decorators will be educated. Artist artisanship declined throughout the world with the arrival of the era of machinery. For a quarter-century the reaction has been painfully setting in. It is retarded by lack of convincing examples, especially in England and the United States. The Germanic gift to Harvard is, therefore, a substantial contribution alike to American culture and American craftsmanship. By such bonds as these are nations more gently but more firmly bound in love and peace than by the perishable instruments of diplomacy."

A NOVELIST'S VIEW OF THE STAGE.

MR. BOOTH TARKINGTON, the well-known novelist, recently visited London, and is impressed by the fact that "the most conspicuous English playwrights are more and more possessed by a feeling that all types and situations have been exhausted." "It is as if they believed it impossible to be original in the old way," he says, "and were impelled by the necessity to be original in a new way. More and more, therefore, their comedies are disturbed by interpolations of farce, satire, or allegory, often delicious in themselves and possibly valuable, too, as indicative of a transition stage, but a grief to the unjaded." Mr. Tarkington continues (in *Harper's Weekly*, November 21):

"I do not think that such American playwrights as Mr. Augustus Thomas, for instance, feel a like exhaustion of types and situations. Some of our 'typical' characters have been exhausted, thank heaven! The 'Western millionaire' (with daughter), and the New York banker (with niece), and the silver king, and the bowie-knife cowboy, and the dashing Southerner, and the politician with silk hat and lambrequin mustache—we go to see them no more.

"There are those, however, who believe that actual types are never to be exhausted; that even in the case of an old type a new view of him is always possible; and that an old type very truthfully treated is not so much rejuvenated as actually new. We had been seeing Southwestern sheriffs in dramas for years, but when Mr. Thomas and Mr. Goodwin gave us the real sheriff in 'In Missouri,' we were sure we had never seen him before—except in Missouri.

"If there is an obvious distinction between the better English companies and the better American, it is that usually the former exhibit a greater general excellence of cast.

"Perhaps that is not so much the fault of our actors as of a system we have come to labor under. Many of our 'stars' find the footing insecure a few steps in any direction from the center. The brief scenes (which grow shorter and shorter) in which the 'star' does not appear, are hurried over inconsequently; the great one is also very often given all the 'good lines'—the sense of the play being sometimes mutilated for that purpose—and when he isn't given them, he takes them.

"Americans seem to have a more vehement interest in the personality of the player. When they go to see a play in which Miss Marlowe appears, they want to see a lot of Miss Marlowe. They want her on the stage all the time; they want to hear her voice. It is she they are interested in much more than in the character she is presenting. Their interest in the latter is mainly in seeing what Miss Marlowe does with the character, not in what the character will prove itself to be.

"I believe the most ardent American patriot might be brought to suspect that England possesses more actors of distinguished merit than we have at home; but however that may be, our appreciation of fine English acting is not tempered by our loss in such useless comparisons, as the happily protracted visits of many English companies in the United States must testify."

Mr. Tarkington has a word to say, in conclusion, regarding the endings of plays. "Probably people who care for art only," he remarks, "might hold such a creed to be of a noxious earthiness; but, speaking as a human being, I do believe that all plays, whether concluding 'happily' or 'unhappily,' should end wholesomely. I mean the difference in feeling between Mr. Barrie's or Mr. Shaw's or Mr. Pinero's conclusions and d'Annunzio's."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE BACK TRACKS OF EVOLUTION.

THOSE curious and not infrequent instances in which ancestral traits crop out in plant or animal have been noted as studied by many naturalists. Sometimes they amount almost to the substitution of regression for progress, and seem to form distinct exceptions to the usual law of orderly development in the organic world. In an article contributed to the *Review Scientifique*, M. Étienne Rabaud maintains that in these occasional backward leaps, to which biologists have given the name of "atavism," evolution is by no means stultifying itself, or even yielding for the moment to some opposing and mysterious tendency, but is obeying strictly its own laws. He defines atavism as the reproduction, in an individual or a group, of characters not possessed by their immediate relatives, but by their ancestors, direct or collateral. This simple definition, we are told, embraces the half of biology. M. Rabaud continues:

"An organic form progresses or regresses. If it regresses, it inevitably assumes an ancestral form, and it assumes it because this ancestral form has existed. Regression in an organism is a tendency, a natural aptitude, however long the interruption of specific resemblance may last.

"This is the whole question and the whole explanation.

"What are the proofs of atavism? They are abundant. Is not microcephaly [abnormal smallness of head] the return of the brain to the simple formation of ancestral man? Is not polydactylism the production of one or several supplementary fingers in memory of the numerous swimming rays of the fishes? Is not polymastia a regressive form, since mammals inferior to man have several pairs of breasts? Is not the trilocular heart found in reptiles?

"And how shall we explain, except by atavism, the existence of alternate anomalies—the fact that descendants do not always inherit an anomaly from their immediate progenitors, but, on the contrary, possess some different anomaly that was present in distant ancestors? From one generation to another anomalies succeed without resemblance; but at the end of a certain time the initial anomaly reappears and the series begins in more or less complete fashion. . . . . .

"To sum up, the proofs of these returns to ancestral form are various, sometimes among monstrosities, sometimes among normal creatures. Probably there is not a family in which we do not find one of these singular cases of physical constitution or moral state whose model is to be sought among relatively distant progenitors, direct or collateral."

To what are we to attribute this frequent reversion to an earlier type? Naturalists, following the example of Darwin, have generally assumed a more or less mysterious tendency inherent in organic forms to return on the path of evolution as a locomotive on an up-grade might run backward if its steam should give out. M. Étienne Rabaud believes that this is a mistake, and that such a doctrine negatives the whole theory of evolution. He cites case after case of "atavism," and believes that he is able to show in each that it is due merely to adaptation; the environment in some way or degree has become primitive again, and the organism in adapting itself to the changed conditions naturally goes back to its own primitive form. In asserting this, the writer would not, he warns us, lay too much stress on the influence of the surroundings. He says:

"Let us not believe that environment is everything—that is molds to suit itself any kind of protoplasm. Let us not oppose to the omnipotence of the ancestral organism the omnipotence of present conditions. Let us keep from an exaggeration that would be an absurdity. We are confronted by two orders of things—living substance and external factors. They influence each other reciprocally, and both are indissolubly connected. Separately they are nothing. It is their union that gives them power.

"As for 'atavistic force' or 'reversive aptitude,' I find in it only a phrase on which a whole theory has been founded. . . . Certainly we do not know all about it. We can not definitely solve all questions. Let us keep the word 'atavism' in our vocabulary, but on the condition that it shall indicate the present phenomena of adaptation, evolutionary phenomena in the real sense of the word, that consist of a formal resemblance to certain dispositions long since extinct. Doubtless a given protoplasmic form is bound to an antecedent form, since the former results from the actions and reactions of the latter with external agents. Doubtless also the succession of forms from the most ancient down to the present is uninterrupted. But from this connection it does not follow that the initial form persists in a latent state, hiding itself in the infinity of forms that are substituted for it. The initial form has disappeared in the series of successive adaptations provoked by the infinite alterations of present conditions, and if some day a form comparable with that at the starting-point should appear, we need not think that the organism has returned to this starting-point, nor that it has been attracted by it. What we observe is an analogy, not an identity. The present form would have been able to appear even if the similar ancestral form had not existed, just as all the well-known adaptive forms are produced. These are the logical and continuous development due to successive actions and reactions. If we connect them with the past, it is only by the method of development. Nothing authorizes us to assert the existence of any other bond, and, therefore, we can not allow the strange conception of atavistic force that now tends to dominate the transformist theory. This conception is the negation of transformism. . . . It is, if I mistake not, in a weakened and modernized form, the offensive recrudescence of the old doctrine of the fixity of species."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWER EXERTED IN FLIGHT.

WE recently quoted in this department the statement of a contributor to *The Scientific American* that the power necessary for flight has been greatly overstated by authorities on the subject, because their formulæ, applied to bird-flight, would indicate the exertion of an absurd amount of strength by birds. In the same paper (November 21) another correspondent, A. A. Merril, while admitting these facts, gives another explanation of them. He says:

"It is evident that the fallacy here comes from failing to recognize that it is the speed relative to the air, not the earth, which determines the power spent, and there is no evidence in existence, so far as I know, that any bird can travel at 80 miles per hour relative to the air. . . . The logical conclusion is that a bird traveling at this speed relative to the earth is taking advantage of a strong *wind* going in his direction. Birds rise to heights to find such a wind, not to get in a rarer atmosphere.

"The power necessary can be found by experiment; but this, while it means that this power is necessary for flight, does not mean that the bird itself must expend this power. A vulture can fly for hours in the air when we know that the power to do this can not possibly reside in his muscles; he extracts it from the wind. . . . . .

"To say that flight is accomplished with the expenditure of very little power by the bird is one thing; but to say that the phenomena of flight *require* the expenditure of but little power is similar to saying that it requires the expenditure of no power to drive a cable-car because, forsooth, there is no motor in the car. The power to sustain any body in the air can be accurately figured; and to fly without that body expending that amount of energy simply means that the body must in some way extract the difference from the wind. If one is to depend entirely upon internal power, the internal power required is great; but if one is skilful enough to draw power from the wind, the internal power required may be reduced to any amount, depending entirely upon skill and local conditions. . . . . .

"The reason there is so much dispute over this question is because the ability to extract this power is entirely dependent upon local conditions, and local conditions vary for different observers. The power necessary for flight can be computed from experiments, but the question of how much of this power it is necessary to *carry with us* will depend upon our skill in guiding the machine and the local conditions. It takes much more power to travel in the air than on land, altho that power need not reside in the thing traveling. It takes more power to travel in the water than on land, altho in the case of the sailboat *no* power need reside in the boat.

"The lesson to be learned is that skill is the first thing to be

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gained, for with this the amount of power that must be carried in the machine can be greatly reduced; but this does not in the least affect the fact that the phenomena of flight do require the expenditure of more power, regardless of the source from which it is drawn, than either travel in water or on land."

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR.

THAT real camphor is now being made near New York by chemical synthesis, and that this new branch of industry promises important commercial, results is asserted by A. F. Collins in *The Scientific American* (November 21). Owing to the uncertain supply of natural camphor, chemists have long been endeavoring to make this substance by chemical alteration of some allied natural product, but only recently with any degree of success. Says Mr. Collins:

"The discovery was made during the course of some experiments in the synthetic formation of one of the essential oils, when in the product obtained a slight odor of camphor was detected. This hint was followed by the most painstaking and persistent care, but month after month went by before any actual camphor was obtained."

The natural product that forms the starting-point of the new chemical process is turpentine, by the distillation of which, with oxalic acid, two products are formed, both of which can easily be converted by the action of alkalies into camphor. Says the writer:

"The only chemical difference between turpentine and camphor is one atom of oxygen. Turpentine is derived from the pine-tree very much as sap is obtained from the maple. It is, in fact, pine sap distilled and purified. In this state it is found to consist of ten atoms of carbon united with sixteen atoms of hydrogen, and the distilled juice of the pine-tree and the distillate from the wood of the camphor-tree differ only by the addition of one atom of oxygen to the latter. . . . . .

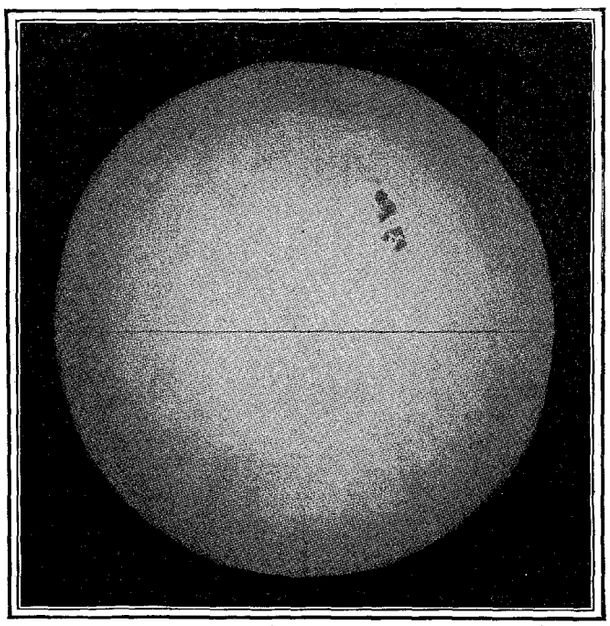
"After nearly two years of experimental research in the laboratory, the process gave such promise of practical results that it was decided to construct and operate a small commercial plant, and this was carried out at the Ampere Company's development station at Niagara Falls. A small equipment capable of producing in the neighborhood of one hundred pounds of camphor a day was constructed and operated for almost a year, and from the data thus obtained the present manufacturing plant was designed, built, and operated. . . . The yield of camphor by this process is from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the weight of turpentine used. In addition to camphor, there are a number of light oils produced in the process, which are also found in nature—namely, dipentine, oil of lemon, oil of lime, and a number of other natural terpenes and essential oils. The process of synthetically producing camphor takes about fifteen hours."

After describing the recent rise in the price of natural camphor from 43 to 60 cents a pound, due to the establishing of a monopoly by the Japanese in Formosa, Mr. Collins concludes:

"It is not generally known that only about one-fourth of the total amount of camphor consumed in this country is used in medicine; the remaining three-fourths is consumed in the arts, being largely employed in the manufacture of artificial leather, in celluloid, in guncotton, in photo-films, etc. Artificially produced camphor, or synthetic camphor, for it is in no sense artificial, nor different from the natural wood-product, promises to reduce the price of this important drug at least to some extent, and to be a wholesome competitor of the Japanese monopoly in the markets of the world."

MAGNETIC STORMS AND SUN-SPOTS.

WHAT is known to physicists as a "magnetic storm," consisting of a sudden appearance of abnormal electric currents in the earth, the deviation of compass-needles, and the disturbance of telegraph and telephone lines, occurred throughout a large part of the world on October 31 last. In many places it was accompanied by brilliant auroral displays. Such electromagnetic disturbances are well known to meteorologists, but their causes are yet imperfectly known, altho it is believed that their origin is in some way connected with increased solar activity. Says an editorial writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 7):



SUN-SPOTS, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
—From *The American Inventor* (Washington).

"The great earth-currents seem to be connected with manifestations of activity on the sun's surface. They appear especially at epochs of maximum sun-spots. We are now entering upon one of these periods, which occur every eleven years, and during which earth-currents are always rather powerful, without generally attaining the intensity of the recent manifestation.

"We notice them especially when there are great displays of the aurora borealis, and especially in the region where these are visible. . . . But what is the cause of the sun-spots? What is that of the auroras? We do not know, altho there are plenty of theories. Their multiplicity is perhaps the best proof of our ignorance.

"Great terrestrial cataclysms may also cause such manifestations. The eruption of Krakatoa was followed or accompanied by a violent appearance of earth-currents. . . . . .

"Auroras and earth-currents have a common origin in solar activity, and the recent outbreak furnishes an additional proof of this. A group of spots is at this moment on the central meridian of the sun. . . . The Abbé Moreaux, who has made a special study of these phenomena, had predicted a perturbation for the end of October, and his prediction has been verified with a precision that does him honor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Aeronautical Record.—The record for dirigible balloons is now held by the Lebaudy air-ship, which on November 12 covered the forty-six miles between Moisson and the Champ de Mars, Paris, in one hour and forty-one minutes. The average speed was about 27¼ miles an hour, and the maximum altitude reached 984 feet, which is explained by the fact that the balloon started in a rain and was lightened when it dried off. M. Juchmes, the aeronaut who steered the balloon, had this to say about the trip, according to *The Scientific American*:

"I left with Rey, my machinist, and one hundred and twenty kilograms of ballast. I did not take more, as the heavy rain had weighted the air-ship to the extent of ninety kilograms. The screws were turning at the rate of eight hundred revolutions per minute. We went in the direction of Saint-Martin-la-Garenne, Dennemont, Gassicourt, and Mantes, entering the town from the western side, making the tour of the cathedral, passing over Limay and returning to the railway station of Mantes.

"At this point, the wind becoming stronger, at a height of two

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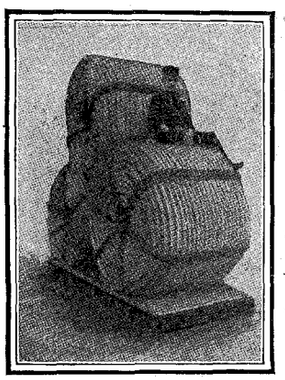
hundred and fifty meters, I increased the revolutions of the screw to one thousand a minute. I thus easily moved against the wind, and steered for the Château de Rosny. On arriving above the park I maneuvered the air-ship in every direction. It obeyed its helm perfectly. Then I steered for the balloon-shed at Moisson. The landing took place just before the door. The air-ship was put into the shed without any trouble."

Since this account was written, this balloon has met with a mishap through a collision with the branches of a tree in Paris. The two members of the "crew" escaped with their lives, but the balloon was badly damaged.

POWER TRANSMISSION BY MANILA ROPE.

MANY new factory plants are discarding belting altogether and using instead "drives" of Manila rope, so we are told by a writer in *Popular Mechanics*. For this purpose the unusual length and strength of the Manila fiber make it peculiarly suited. Says the author:

"Acquisition of the Philippine Islands and the consequent increased traffic in Manila rope have brought that commodity into a commercial prominence few ever dreamed it would attain. It is causing Manila rope to supplant belting as a means of power transmission in many of the new mills and factories throughout America, and the manufacture of transmission ropes has suddenly sprung into such importance as to be classed among the greatest industes of their country. . . . The fiber [of Manila hemp] usually varies in length from 6 to 12 feet, but in some leaves attains a length of 18 feet. Its tensile strength surpasses that of any other fiber known to man. Official tests at Watertown, Mass., have proved its strength to be in excess of 50,000 pounds per square inch.



Two-inch diameter rope, 2,500 feet long without a splice.

—From *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

"Of course there are other materials used in manufacturing ropes for transmission purposes, but none of such general utility as the Manila fiber that comes from the far-off Philippines. The other materials are steel or iron wire and cotton. Wire rope is well adapted for the transmission of large powers to great distances, as, for instance, in cable and inclined railways. Its rigidness, great weight, and rapid destruction, due to bending, however, unfit it for use in mill service, where the average speed of ropes is about 4,000 feet per minute. As the easiest way to break wire is by bending it, ropes made of it, by any method whatsoever, have proved unsatisfactory for drives of short centers and high velocity.

"Cotton ropes are advantageously used as bands or cords on the smaller machine appliances; the fiber, being softer and more flexible than Manila hemp, gives better results for small sheaves; but for large drives, where power transmitted is in considerable amount, cotton rope, as compared with Manila, is hardly to be considered. It is far less durable; it is injuriously affected by the weather, so that for exposed drives, paper-mill work, or use in water-wheel pits, it is almost worthless. It is difficult, if not impossible, to splice uniformly. Even the best quality of cotton rope is greatly inferior to the poorest Manila in strength, while for the transmission of equal powers the cost of cotton rope varies from one-third to one-half more than the best Manila. Manila fiber is causing America to become famous for making the finest transmission ropes in the world. The fiber is brought here in shiploads from Manila, and, after being made into rope at American manufactories, is shipped to England, France, South Africa, Australia, Japan, and other countries. England was in advance of America in successfully using rope-driving; but, since our superior access to Manila hemp, we now send rope-drives to England. . . . . .

"Satisfactory driving may be done when the distance between shafts is as great as 175 feet, without the aid of carrying-pulleys. The amount of power which may be transmitted is practically unlimited. There are several drives in this country which are transmitting from 3,000 to 4,000 horse-power with perfect satisfaction.

"The average life of rope on a properly designed drive is from eight to ten years, and during this time the only care it requires is correct splicing and a 'run' free from obstructions, for a properly constructed transmission-rope needs no external dressing whatsoever. The width of rim surface required in rope-drives is only from one-half to two-thirds that required for belting, varying with the size of rope used. . . . . .

"Rope-drives are noiseless—a fact due to the flexibility and lubrication of the rope, and to the air-passage in the groove, between it and the sheaves. This holds good for large as well as small drives, and where the bearings are properly cared for absolute silence is secured, tho horse-power in thousands is being transmitted and the ropes are traveling a mile a minute."

A DOZEN SOULS IN ONE BODY.

A CASE of so-called "multiple personality," remarkable for the large number of varying characters exhibited at different times by the subject, has recently been reported by Dr. Albert Wilson in *The Journal of Mental Science*. According to an abstract in *The Lancet* (November 14), the patient, a young girl, exhibited between her thirteenth and eighteenth year at least a dozen different "personalities," alternating or occurring at irregular intervals. The question always present in these cases—that of moral responsibility for acts done in such states of abnormal consciousness—seems to arise with particular force in this instance. Says the reviewer:

"At the age of twelve and one-half years the girl was attacked with influenza and cerebral meningitis lasting about six weeks. The multiplicity of personalities which she exhibited during her life began during this illness and in the following circumstances. In the third week of the illness she was delirious and maniacal and showed intense fear of imaginary snakes (visual hallucinations). . . . In the fifth week recovery set in and intelligence returned. In the sixth week there developed catalepsy and paraplegia [paralysis of the lower half of the body], and quite suddenly one day she developed into a different personality. Whilst in bed reading and playing with her dolls, she 'commenced to shake and clear a space around. Then she said, "It is coming," turned a somersault, and sat up in bed in this new personality.' Her manner was now childish and her words were clipped as in baby talk; she also used words wrongly, calling white, black; black, white; and red, green. In this state she had some conception of her normal self whom she called 'that person.' She always says she is 'very cross with that person for going and leaving her.' She has frequent cataleptic attacks while in this state, and is noisy and forward in manners, whereas in her normal state she is a modest and well-behaved child. Other personalities succeeded from time to time in the patient, and, as a rule, she gave herself a different name in each case. Thus her next personality (No. 3) was called by her 'Old Nick.' This new personality made its appearance on July 24, 1895, stayed till August 8, and then disappeared for a year, returning on July 12, 1896, when it continued for ten weeks. When in this personality the patient was able to read and to write and enjoyed good health, but displayed a very bad temper. When she returned to a normal state, she had no memory of events which had occurred to her in the 'Old Nick' stage. In the character of a fourth personality she was both deaf and dumb. The deaf-mute condition recurred five times, its last appearance being in August, 1895. It lasted a few days only. Other personalities were of varying character and duration; one of these was named by her 'good thing' or 'good creature' or 'pretty dear.' This was the most intelligent of the numerous personalities, and while in this stage she learned French. Another personality was characterized by imbecility, blindness, and paraplegia. 'The striking feature in this case was that when blind she could draw, while at no other period of her life, either normal or abnormal, had she any ability in drawing.' Moral delinquency was exhibited in another of her personalities. She was then violent and cruel, bullied her little sister, and on one occasion she would have pushed the latter into the fire if help had not arrived. When she grew up to be about sixteen

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years of age, her normal personality had practically entirely vanished."

When seventeen years of age, says Dr. Wilson, she developed another personality in which she was self-willed, disobedient to her parents, and inclined to wantonness. In all, says Dr. Wilson, about a dozen different personalities, alternating or recurring at irregular intervals, constituted the total of her psychical life.

Philosophy of the Light Cure.—Some information on the method by which light operates in the cure of certain diseases has just been shown in England by the experiments of Barnard and Morgan, who have apparently succeeded in locating with great exactness the rays which have a distinctly bactericidal action, and to have proved that they are situated in the central part of the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum. Says a writer in *The Lancet:*

"It would appear, however, that bacteria are not killed when covered even by a thin layer of organic matter, such as a film of gelatin, and it would seem, therefore, that the beneficial action of light must be done to the reaction of the tissues, and not to the direct destruction of the bacteria. They have not succeeded in locating precisely the position in the spectrum of the rays which produce this tissue reaction, but they see reason to believe that they also are situated in the ultra-violet region. In this connection it may be interesting to note the successful results recently reported by Dr. Julius Baer, of Strassburg, in the treatment of smallpox by red light. The system was tried during an outbreak of smallpox in Strassburg. The method, which was suggested by Finsen in recent times, but which we know was used by the Arabian physicians and their followers in the Middle Ages, including John of Gaddesden in this country [England], consists in excluding ordinary daylight from the patient by red curtains or by nailing red material over the window. The theory is that the violet, and still more the ultra-violet, rays of the spectrum exert a chemical action upon the skin, promoting inflammation. By shutting off these chemical rays suppuration of the vesicles is avoided, and with it the secondary fever. . . . It appears that the patients bore the semi-darkness very well on the whole. Surrounding objects are easily visible when the eyes are accustomed to the light. Medical examinations were made by the aid of a candle or feeble light of any kind. The treatment once adopted should not be intermitted until the patients are convalescent."

Absorption of Odors by Grapes.—That grapes often absorb odors to the detriment of their own flavor as well as that of the wine made from them is asserted by a French agricultural paper quoted in *La Nature* (Paris, October 17). Says the latter journal:

"Every one knows, generally by experience, that milk has a deplorable tendency to absorb the odors of neighboring substances, and certain other liquids have a similar propensity, wine being certainly among the number. But it is not generally known that grapes absorb easily through their skin the odor given off by near-by objects, and that the same is true of the vine, which transmits to the grape perfumes that are often as disagreeable as they are pronounced. *The Journal of the Horticultural Society of Lower Alsace* has just published observations on this subject which it regards as absolutely accurate. At Geisenheim, for instance, grape-vines that had been held up by supports impregnated with creosote gave to the grapes a distinct taste of this substance, and the taste persisted in the wine made therefrom. Again, the odor of creosote (which is, it is true, a particularly intense one) was communicated to the grapes of a vineyard situated in the neighborhood of a factory where it was used in the treatment of railroad ties. Elsewhere proximity to the refuse from slaughter-houses determined in grapes the disagreeable odor of putrid flesh. There is also cited, as an example of this absorption of odors, the perfume of decayed sea-weed found in grapes and in the wine of certain regions of France; but we must not forget that in this case the vines are fertilized with these sea-weeds, and that it is certainly through the roots that the characteristic odor reaches the fruit. Several observers assert, however, that there is also absorption of the odors through the intermediary of the surrounding air."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Radium is Extracted.—In spite of the fact that radium has been so widely discussed, probably few people are acquainted with the method by which it is secured in the minute quantities that are as yet available. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician:*

"That the element is obtained from pitchblende is generally known, but some details of the exact process will be of interest. According to *The Lancet*, operations for the extraction are commenced by crushing the pitchblende, and then roasting the powder with carbonate of soda. After washing, the residue is treated with dilute sulfuric acid; then the sulfates are converted into carbonates by boiling with strong carbonate of soda. The residue contains radium sulfate, which is an exceedingly insoluble salt. The soluble sulfates are washed out, and the residue or insoluble portion is easily acted upon by hydrochloric acid, which takes out, among other things, polonium and actinium. Radium sulfate remains unattacked, associated with some barium sulfate. The sulfates are then converted into carbonates by treatment with a boiling strong solution of carbonate of soda. The carbonates of barium and radium are next dissolved in hydrochloric acid and precipitated again as sulfates by means of sulfuric acid. The sulfates are further purified and ultimately converted into chlorids, until about fifteen pounds of barium and radium chlorid are obtained by acting upon one ton of crushed pitchblende. Only a small fraction of this mixed chlorid is pure radium chlorid, which is finally separated from barium chlorid by crystallization, the crystals from the most radioactive of the solutions being selected. In this way the crystals ultimately obtained are relatively pure radium chlorid of a very high degree of radioactivity."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE problem of the small enlargement found on the olfactory nerve of carnivora and rodents has recently been solved by microscopic study by M. Joannes Chatin. "This enlargement," says *La Nature*, "is known as 'the bulb.' It does not constitute a simple swelling of the nerve, but it is a true ganglion, in which are found not only nerve-cells but also the cells called myelocytes, on whose presence M. Chatin particularly dwells. The existence of these cells in the olfactory bulb, in fact, shows that it corresponds to the deeper layers of the retina—an important analogy for the physiology of the sense-organs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE peculiar property of calcium carbid of rapidly developing acetylene gas when brought in contact with water has led to its utilization in Germany as an effective means for raising and sinking submarine-boats," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, October 24. "The boat is supplied with an ordinary gas-generator and a water-tank, whose contents serve as ballast. If the reservoirs (the tank and the reservoir of the generator) are filled with water the boat sinks. After the introduction of a carbid cartridge into the gas-generator the quantity of gas at once formed is sufficient to force the water through the lower pipe into the sea. After opening the cock in the connecting-pipe the gas enters the tank and fills it by forcing out the water. The apparatus is quite simple and works reliably, doing away with air- and water-pumps."

"THE action of the Government in awarding a contract for 6,000 tons of armor plate with a company that has not an armor-plate mill is indicative of the policy of the Administration to protect itself in future awards by stimulating competition," says *The Railway and Engineering Review.* "The Midvale people at Philadelphia have been bidders for government work for many years, but have been bowled out each time on account of not having facilities. The present requirements of the Government, however, are so large that it is found practicable and advisable to encourage the establishment of a third armor-plate works. Armor plate is promised in twenty months from the projected plant, and considering the character of construction necessary it will call for the expenditure of the highest type of American energy to meet the requirements."

THE remarkable preservative effects on eggs of silicate of soda is noted by a correspondent of *The Lancet*, which paper says: "Some months ago we referred to a statement which had been made that a chicken had been hatched from an egg which had then been preserved for twelve months. Our correspondent endeavored to hatch eggs which had been preserved for three months. This he entirely failed to do, but he found that the eggs, even when they had been incubated for over three weeks, remained perfectly fresh and could not be distinguished from recently laid eggs. He points out that if the preservative effect of the silicate of soda is due to the formation of an impermeable substance in the shell of the egg—and there seems no reason to doubt this explanation—then it can hardly be expected that the chick will develop unless some method is adopted in order again to render the shell permeable to air. Experiments in this direction would be of great interest."

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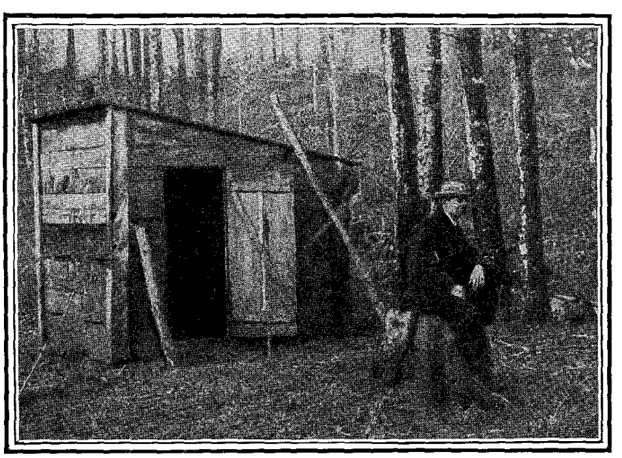
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ATTACK UPON CHRISTIANITY IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE.

IN Germany there is generally at least one leading problem to vex the church at large. The Babel-Bibel controversy has dropped out of public prominence. Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe" and Harnack's "Essence of Christianity" have lost their vivid interest. The new problem is one presented in an official address delivered by Professor Ladenburg, of the University of Breslau. The professor spoke in his capacity as president of the National Society of Naturalists at the seventy-fifth convention of that body, held in Cassel, and his arguments lead to the conclusion that the researches of natural science have undone all the glories of Christian theology. The address is published in the Berlin *Reichsbote*, and may be summarized as follows:

Since the days of Columbus and Copernicus, of Kepler and Newton, no greater and more radical changes have been made in the thoughts of men than those effected by researches of the natural scientists in our own generation. The whole conception of creation, of its author, and of men, as developed from Biblical premises, has been shown to be the fantastic work of imagination. The church has instinctively felt that the whole trend of scientific research is fatal to its philosophy, and for this reason is on principle opposed to independent investigation. The Roman Catholic Church burned at the stake a Giordano Bruno and imprisoned a Galileo for their scientific opinions, and the Protestant Church, with its sterile dogmatism, has been equally hostile to the advance of science. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the natural sciences have step by step undermined the fundamental assumptions of theology. It is now almost an axiom that a miracle never did take place and never will take place. The supernatural is purely the product of a vivid imagination. Even if there is a God, He is not above His laws in nature. It is high time that we radically changed the whole character of modern culture and education, based as they are on Biblical premises. The study of the dead languages and of a subjective philosophy must give way to an investigation of the living truths of nature. Popular education must be established on the basis of a knowledge of the laws of nature. Modern biology, and especially the Darwinian theory, have entirely changed the old views that man is the center of creation, and that all things exist only for him. It is now even possible to trace back men and animals to a common ancestor, and it is accordingly just as rational to claim immortality for the latter as for the former. How ridiculous that the soul of a genius, who in his later years had entered upon his second childhood and whose soul was accordingly not worth preserving, should be regarded as immortal! And mankind can only progress by setting aside all ideas of the supernatural. The charge is frequently made against the natural sciences that they have robbed men of their ideals, and in the place of immortality and the hope of heaven, given only factories and the social evils. This charge is false; for just in proportion as men give up faith in the beyond will they labor for the good things of this earth. It is this aspect of things that awakens the feeling of fraternal love and cooperation among men, as is seen by the phenomenal blessings that resulted from the French Revolution. The keynote of modern thought must be the realization of the highest good that the earth affords.



THE REV. F. W. SANDFORD IN THE MAINE WOODS.
A portrait taken at the time that he was having his first "revelation," near Topsham.

This address has been discussed by all the leading periodicals of Germany. The convention that listened to it greeted it with vigorous applause, and the conservative papers can not suppress their amazement that in such a representative gathering there was not found one man who had the courage to protest in the name of Christianity against these radical utterances. The first reply of note has been published by Dr. A. Greve, of Sundershausen, in a special pamphlet. He argues (1) that what Ladenburg has put forward is nothing new, but in substance has been taught already by Haeckel and other Darwinians and materialists, and that the statements are merely words, with no proof back of them; (2) that the propositions are exceedingly superficial, and throughout demonstrate that the speaker is ignorant of leading theological and philosophical problems; (3) that the glorification of the Revolution of 1789 shows that these sentiments are the outcome of a blind hostility to Christianity and not the result of close and exact scholarly investigation.

The Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* draws attention to the antecedents of this champion of radicalism. Ladenburg was born a Jew, and as such became a university professor in Kiel, and then in Breslau; but only a few years ago came to Leipsic for the special purpose of becoming a convert to Christianity and joining the Reformed Church. This journal says further:

"Such an attack is only to be compared in kind with those that the Apostle Paul was compelled to meet when former Jews considered it their privilege to utter their contemptuous criticisms of all that is cardinal truth in Christianity. Even in the circles of the natural scientists this attack has aroused a sharp protest. At the forty-seventh convention of the National Philological Association, held in Halle, Professor Dr. Cauer declared that such views only showed how superficially work is done by many representatives of the natural sciences, and that a book like Haeckel's 'Riddle of the Universe' is a childish production even from the standpoint of purely secular research."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "HOLY GHOST AND US" MOVEMENT.

DESPATCHES in the press have informed the public that the authorities of Durham, Me., are engaged in investigating the condition of the "Holy Ghost and Us" movement at Shiloh. The leader of this new sect, the Rev. F. W. Sandford, has received a good deal of advertising for several years past, through sensational accounts of "money-raising" under his spell, and of the queer doings of his devotees. Sixty members of the community were recently expelled, and the Rev. N. H. Harriman, of Boston, who abandoned the movement about a year ago, has furnished the Portland *Press* with most damaging accounts of prevailing methods at Shiloh. "Terror is at the bottom of all the Shiloh loyalty," he declares; and "this terror is producing a company of physical wrecks." He says further:

"The whole community on the hill-top is generally inadequately clothed and not properly fed. It is in part because their systems are reduced that they can be so easily handled. The ordinary precautions for preserving the health of pupils, especially of the women, are largely disregarded. Children are treated with shocking severity to carry out the teaching of the prophet."

The Rev. W. C. Stiles was sent last summer by a New York newspaper to investigate the movement at first hand. In the Boston *Congregationalist* (November 14) Mr. Stiles writes as follows in regard to his observations:

"On Beulah Hill, overlooking the Androscoggin, the Shiloh

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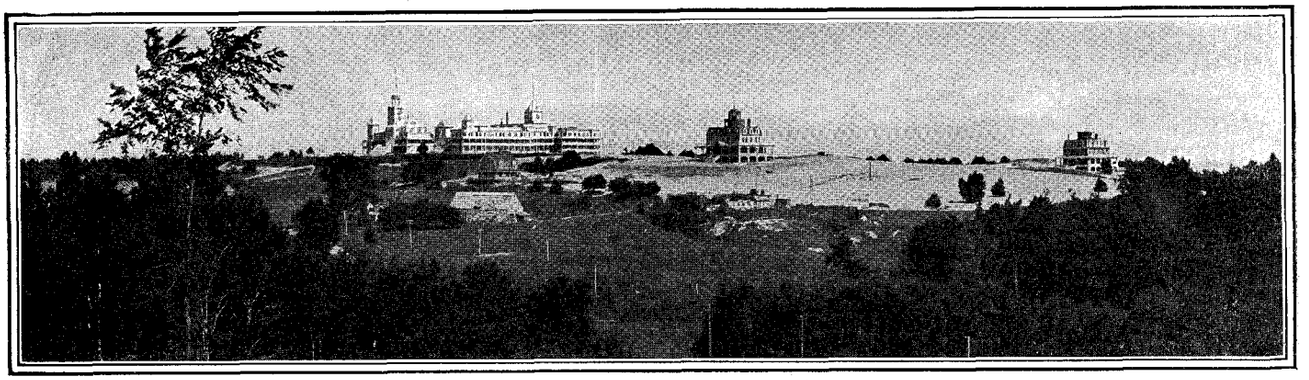

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF BEULAH HILL, SHILOH, MAINE.

community, under Sandford's leading, have erected a great temple, a third of a mile in the outer circuit, with two smaller buildings, where about three hundred people are gathered and where a Bible school is maintained. A scattered following is found in other places. These buildings represent sacrifices. Women walked from Boston, begging their way, to add the amount of the fare to the funds. Farms were sold and all earthly possessions turned into cash, by families who were later turned out penniless. One of these victims died in an old forest camp, of smallpox, contracted at Shiloh. He was expelled because unable to induce his sons, who had run away from Shiloh, to return. He went out ragged and poor, wearing an old pair of slippers made of pulp waste. The villagers at Lisbon Falls rallied to save his widow from utter destitution, furnished a room and supplied food, while not a 'Holy Ghost and Us' devotee, so far as I could learn, ever so much as inquired as to his fate or hers. His young son told me that the property which this family put into Sandford's hands amounted to $8,000. Many similar accounts are current."

Some of the Shiloh "miracles" are written down in this severe fashion:

"These include healings, such as the causing of a shortened limb to grow, cures of cancer, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria, and other diseases, without use of medicine. One woman was ostensibly raised from the dead. Besides these healings, innumerable other miracles have been announced. Sandford bought a boiler for the temple and arranged to have it appear on a certain day. I have it on the best authority that he told the Shiloh devotees over and over that God had revealed to him that a boiler would be sent, but that he did not know whence nor how. Foundations were made, the boiler came on the day predicted, and fitted them to a hair. The thing was heralded as a miracle of God. This blasphemous trick was run down and exposed, but all in vain so far as the Shiloh devotees are concerned. If Sandford should assure them that God wove the boiler out of geese feathers, he would be implicitly believed.

"In similar fashion this charlatan arranges his telegram for a miraculous appearance of funds. At five minutes to twelve he groans as he announces that the money promised before twelve is only half in hand. 'Shall we let the great God be proved a liar? Pray, brethren, pray.' So they pray, they groan, they moan on their faces, they call hysterically on the Almighty. Four minutes, three minutes, two minutes to twelve! Then, hallelujah! *the telegram!* Some one rushes up to the desk with it. Breathless silence! 'Praise the Lord. Unknown benefactor says he will give all that is lacking.' Hysteria reigns, and this blasphemer gets glory to himself as a man who holds the very keys of the kingdom of heaven."

The quality of the people comprising the community and the nature of the influence exerted over them by their leader are set forth in the following phraseology:

"There are in every church, perhaps, restless, emotional spirits, overstrained, visionary, and millenarian in their views. Some of them, apart from these tendencies, are good workers, and nearly always they are sincere. To these people, who need judicious checks on these nervous tendencies, Sandford supplies instead the spur. They are excitable; he excites them. They are addicted to criticizing the worldliness of the church; he frames their complaints. They have literalistic and extreme notions; he makes such views appear Scriptural. They like wild singing, noise, out-of-door meetings; he arranges and conducts them.

"Many of these people, left unmolested, would remain ethically and spiritually safe under the ordinary influences of the gospel. Under the hypnotism of Sandford they fall on their faces, they groan aloud, utter moans like dumb animals in pain, rise and fling their arms about wildly. Women shriek and dishevel the hair. White faces that would be familiar in an asylum for the insane shine out in the light of the tent. All the evidences of diabolical obsession appear at these dreadful meetings. Ghastly pictures of God and a fiery judgment day are hurled at them as they writhe and moan. The doom of lost worlds, where flaming swords, falling mountains and burning skies make the scenic accompaniment, are daily pabulum for these deluded minds. Not one of them will ever be sane again—unless by God's goodness some wrench shall lift them entirely clear of these influences."

Mr. Stiles says that Sandford has a "certain kind of power," being "pleasant, tall, good-looking, with a voice artificially modulated to a tremolo thrill, that is effective on the nerves of susceptible hearers." His summary of the matter is most unfavorable:

"I have touched only the fringes of the great body of shameful facts about this movement and its leader. The civil authorities look upon it with apprehension, against the day when these paupers will be abandoned to the charities of the town. Families have been broken up, churches have been depleted. Ruin is being wrought daily to the minds and bodies of the people. In an atmosphere where miracles almost greater than Christ performed are alleged twenty persons died in as many months, six of smallpox, two of diphtheria, and the remainder of various curable diseases, raising the death-rate of this small Shiloh community above that of any city in Maine."

To all the strictures that are being made on the movement, and upon himself, Mr. Sandford can not be induced to reply. He asserts that he has prayed for his enemies, especially for Mr. Harriman. It is stated that one person, who gave him a white chariot and a pair of white horses, having been turned out of Shiloh, sent an officer to recover the outfit. It was surrendered without the least opposition.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN NEW YORK.

ON Sunday, November 15, the Church News Association of New York took a census showing the attendance of men, women, and children at all the churches on the upper section of Manhattan Island. The result indicates that about one-quarter of the population are to be found in the churches on Sunday. Remarking that the census recently taken in London by *The Daily News* showed "about the same percentage," the New York *Sun* goes on to say:

"In this uptown district of Manhattan it was found that women were in a great majority among the attendants. That, too, is the general experience. In the Roman Catholic churches they were two-thirds of the whole; in the Protestant, 56.6 per cent. Women and children, together, made up 73.4 per cent. of the Roman Catholic attendance and 67 per cent. of the Protestant. The whole number of men in the churches on that fine November Sunday was

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only 29,283, both Protestant and Catholic, out of a total population of the district estimated at 438,065. In the Catholic churches the percentage of men was about 26.5, in the Protestant about 32.9.

"At all times the pillar of the church has been the religious faith of women, but probably never before to as great an extent as it is now. In this district of Manhattan males and females in the population were not far apart in number in 1900, or 203,540 males to 218,495 females, yet two-thirds of the church attendance was made up of women.

"Of the male population, 70,230 were foreign-born, and of the females, 73,842. Of course, the census could give us no statistics as to the nationality of the attendants, so that we are unable to do more than guess as to the percentages of the native and the foreign-born; but the fact that of the total attendance, 62 per cent., or 62,211 out of a total of 100,961, were at the Roman Catholic churches would seem to indicate that the percentage of the foreign is much the greater.

"The largest attendance at the churches not Roman Catholic was at the Episcopal, 9,687, with the Methodist next, 6,801; and then the Presbyterian, 6,279; the Baptist, 3,596; and the Lutheran, 3,256. It is suggestive that in the two Christian Science churches of the region was the largest attendance among the other denominations, that it was more than a quarter of the aggregate attendance on the seventeen Episcopal churches, and was only a third less than the aggregate in the twelve Baptist churches; tho the actual Christian Science membership is only about one-seventh that of the Episcopal and one-third that of the Baptist. The inference would seem to be that there is at least much curiosity as to Christian Science.

"The statistics, as a whole, are a repeated demonstration of the fact that in New York, as in London, more than three-fourths of the population are neglectful of public religious worship."

NEWLY DISCOVERED SAYINGS OF JESUS.

SIX years ago the distinguished Egyptologists, Drs. Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt, found in Oxyrynchus, a buried city on the edge of the Libyan desert, a manuscript which had been hidden for many centuries and which contains fragmentary utterances attributed to Jesus. Further excavations in the same vicinity have brought to light other "sayings," and at a meeting of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, held in London on November 14, Dr. Grenfell made public some interesting details. According to press despatches:

"Accompanied by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Grenfell found a rich Ptolemaic necropolis at El-Hibeh [a hundred miles south of Cairo]. The bulk of the documents from one mound consisted of a collection of sayings of Jesus. They are all introduced with the words 'Jesus saith,' and for the most part are new. The ends of the lines unfortunately are often obliterated. Apparently all the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas. One of the most remarkable is:

"'Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he finds he shall wonder; wondering, he shall reach the kingdom (*i.e.*, the kingdom of heaven), and when he reaches the kingdom he shall have rest.'

"Dr. Grenfell remarked that enormous interest would be aroused by the discoveries on account of the variations they disclosed from accepted texts. One variant of the mystical saying, recorded in St. Luke, 'the kingdom of God is within you,' was of great value, as the saying in the papyrus appeared in quite different surroundings from those attributed to it by the evangelist, and extended far into another region.

"According to Dr. Grenfell, these sayings formed the new gospel which is traditionally associated with St. Thomas.

"An interesting variation of the Gospel according to St. Luke xi. 52: 'Wo unto you, lawyers; for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered,' reads in the papyrus:

"'Ye have hidden the key of knowledge; ye entered not yourselves, and to them that were entering in ye did not open.'

"Another fragment contained a discourse of Christ, closely related to passages of the Sermon on the Mount, and a conversation between Christ and his disciples, in which Christ answers a question as to when his kingdom will be realized, saying:

"'When ye return to the state of innocence which existed before the fall.'"

Opinions differ as to the value of the discovery. The New York *Outlook* takes the view that the papyri do not "really add anything to the reports of the teaching of Jesus Christ contained in the gospels." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), on the other hand, says:

"It remains to be seen whether these documents will stand the tests of scholarly scrutiny as to their antiquity; but there can be no doubt that they are of great importance—at least as early traditional sayings of Jesus accepted in this Egyptian town within three hundred, and possibly within one hundred, years after his death."

Harper's Weekly comments:

"The hypothesis that newly discovered sayings ascribed to Jesus on the alleged authority of St. Thomas or of some other apostle should be accepted as authentic will not bear scrutiny when we call to mind that a multitude of such traditions were current in the latter half of the second century of our era, but that, among them all, only the four gospels now accepted withstood the criticism of the fathers and of the councils of the church. By the close of the second century A.D., the authorized gospel comprised the four evangels, now known to us, and no others.

"This is not to say that fragments of gospel narratives once current, but rejected by the judgment of the fathers, or that early translations of the canonical evangels into Syriac or Old Latin, or into the Memphitic or Thebaic dialects of Egyptian, or into the Ethiopic and Armenian languages, may not be useful from the viewpoint of critics, who desire to arrive at a correct text. To suppose, however, that any dicta contained in spurious gospels would now be permitted by scholars or theologians to supersede statements of the canonical evangelists would be absurd. Yet this is precisely the suggestion that is indirectly made by some of the daily newspapers which have chronicled the recent discovery in Egypt."

RICHARD WAGNER'S RELIGION.

IT will doubtless come as a surprise to many people to learn that Richard Wagner wrote voluminously on the subject of religion. Prof. Heinrich Weinel, of Bonn, Germany, who contributes an essay on "Richard Wagner and Christianity" to the current issue of *The American Journal of Theology*, declares that in selecting this subject he was actuated by "no mere personal partiality," but rather by "a sense of the significance of Richard Wagner for the religious conflict of our time." He continues:

"Especially have I been induced by the consideration that Wagner's influence is continually on the increase, and particularly because such weighty names as those of Henry Thode and Houston Stewart Chamberlain represent his ideas among us. The work of the latter, entitled 'The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century,' is one of the most significant, perhaps the most outstanding work of the last years of the nineteenth century. It must gradually but surely gain a great number of adherents and exercise vast influence on our spiritual life. In that work Wagner's ideas are set forth in a powerful way, and, altho approximating more closely to the gospel, it always clearly occupies the ground on which Wagner's whole mode of view rests. Wagner's influence, indeed, is bound to keep pace with the increasing maturity of our European development. Certain it is that the general uncopyrighted edition of his works will by and by find a public very differently prepared for their purchase and far more appreciative than was the case at the first appearance of his works in Germany."

Wagner's religion contained elements borrowed from both Buddhism and Christianity, and his first writings on religious questions dated from the time of his acquaintance with Schopenhauer. Says Professor Weinel:

"Richard Wagner became acquainted with Schopenhauer's work between 1853 and 1857, just while he was occupied with the composition of the 'Nibelungen.' From that time forward, as he ever freely and thankfully acknowledged, he became and continued to be a disciple of that philosopher. In many of his writings Wagner has given expression to this new mode of view. The most impor-

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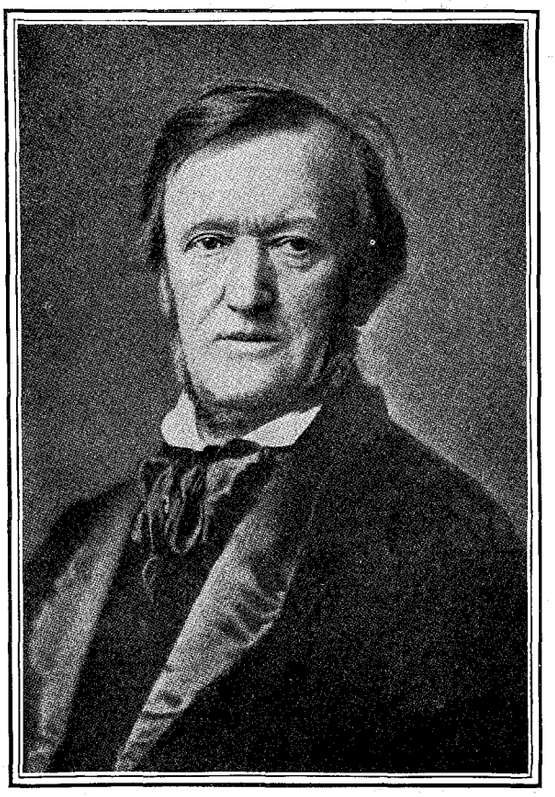
tant of them are 'Ueber Staat und Religion' ('On State and Religion'), 1864, which was prepared for the young King Ludwig of Bavaria; 'Beethoven,' 1870; and 'Religion und Kunst' ('Religion and Art'), 1879, with the appended treatises 'Was nützt diese Erkentniss? Erkenne dich selbst' ('What Avails this Knowledge? Know Thyself'), and 'Heldentum und Christentum' ('Heroism and Christianity'). But poetry and music as well as prose were brought into requisition by Wagner in furtherance of his new teaching, which has received its fullest and finest expression in 'Parsifal.' In this drama the new music and the new religion co-operate in the representation of a grand mystery, to restore to humanity what it has lost—viz., spiritual well-being, true life, and happiness.

"What required to be overcome was 'the gloomy feeling of misery in the human spirit, and of human cravings profoundly unsatisfied by the state' as well as by culture. What gives deliverance from this unhappiness? It is religion as negation of a world which it perceives to be a transient, dreamlike state of existence grounded on an illusion: religion both prepares the deliverance we long for through renunciation and attains it through faith."



RICHARD WAGNER.

Schopenhauer's extreme positions, however, Wagner never accepted. He felt the bitterness of life, but he was unwilling to counsel an attitude of denial and negation. He rather set the ideal of spiritual knighthood before the soul—an ideal which involves not only complete renunciation, but conflict. We quote further:

"I need not say much about Wagner's own life, in which he did not exemplify his own ideal of saint-hood. He was twice married, and in other ways—as an artist—he gave himself up to the enjoyment of the good things of civilization. This, however, does not affect our judgment of his doctrine. The ethical teacher and the prophet need not always be identical, as Schopenhauer claimed in his own case, altho for the success of a system of ethical teaching it is of decided importance that it find a prophet who devotes his life to it, rather than a mere ethical teacher who only speculates about it and recommends it to others. Wagner, however, can claim to have been more than a mere ethical teacher. He can appeal to the fact that he aimed at making his art the instrument of bringing spiritual deliverance for others, and that his art had compelled him to use the means and advantages of culture. Wagner strove and suffered for his art, and was faithfully devoted to its service. In face of a hostile world, he won his way upward through much privation. But what he did for music was also accomplished for religion and man's spiritual deliverance. 'Genuine music,' he says, 'has the power of deliverance from the fault of mere appearance'—that is, it reveals the essential nature of things. In music, and in the mind of the composer, the true nature of the world is disclosed. Music brings home to man's spirit that insight which is the means of its deliverance. Great as may be the difference between a Buddhist monk who begs his daily bread and patches his garments out of picked-up rags, and Wagner, as he lived in his Villa Wahnfried, he, too, exercised renunciation by the full surrender of his life to the service of his art. There were also times in his life when he could hardly call anything his own any more than the Buddhist beggar, just because he was unwilling to compose fashionable music."

Wagner's attitude toward Christianity is indicated in the following passages:

"Schopenhauer and Wagner appealed to three facts connected with the life and teaching of Jesus. First of all, that he went about the country without home, without family, without possessions, as an itinerant ascetic and preacher, extraordinarily like the Buddhist preaching fraternity as to outward circumstances; then they pointed to his voluntary death, which is always regarded by the church as having atoning efficacy; and finally, to the fundamental principle of the ethics of Jesus—viz., neighborly love, which they held to be nothing more than sympathy in the sense of Schopenhauer and the Buddhists. . . . . .

"Wagner regarded the church itself, in many of its phenomenal forms, as degenerate, especially in its concrete dogma and in its cumbrous political organization—these being evidence of a reincroachment of the spirit of Judaism upon the gospel. On the latter alone would Wagner base his doctrine. He would have Christendom reformed by bringing it back to Jesus. 'In the image of the crucified Jesus and in his influence on the human soul lies the whole secret whereby the church won to itself the Greek and Roman world. On the other hand, what smote the church with spiritual blight and at length led necessarily to the ever more strongly expressed "atheism" of our time was the conception, inspired by the encroaching spirit of lordly arrogance, which reduced the divine victim on the cross to the old Jewish conception of the "creator of heaven and earth," with whom as an angry punitive God man seemed to have more to do than with the self-sacrificing, all-loving Savior of the needy.' . . . . .

"Wagner represents Jesus as saying: 'Even as the body has many and manifold members, each of which has its work, its use, and its peculiar function, all of which, however, constitute the one body, so all men are members of the one God.' God is for him the unity of mankind in love. 'All are partakers of God in immortality who know *Him*; but to know Him means to serve Him—that is, to love our neighbor as ourselves.' Man must love others as Jesus did—viz., even to death. For with death is annihilated the body, which is the seat and abode of egotism; through death man returns to the universal. He who has loved others and spent his life for them in faithful service, and so has absolutely surrendered it, attains immortality in the grateful love of those whom he has loved. The egotist, on the contrary, who loves only himself, never has the happy experience of receiving grateful love in return for his own. He is excluded from immortality, tho no doubt he, too, must yield up his life in devoted service—that is, to himself and his own welfare. Yet, notwithstanding all his care, he can not at all, amid his continual desire, make himself happy. To such men apply the words of the epistle of James: 'Ye lust and have not; ye hate and envy and obtain nothing thereby; ye fight and war and have nothing.' Only through loving service to the common weal is the life even of the individual maintained and happiness attained—a profound and true thought which even apart from the pantheistic substruction retains its truth. In our time Tolstoy has reread it out of the gospels and made it the foundation of his teaching."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. B. F. DE COSTA, formerly well known as an Episcopal minister in New York, has been ordained a Roman Catholic deacon by the Bishop of Fiesole, near Florence.

A NEW memorial temple is soon to be erected in Ocean Grove, N. J., to replace the old and inadequate Young People's Temple. The preliminary plans call for a magnificent $50,000 structure on the Colonial style. There will be about eighty memorial windows, and each of the porch columns will be a memorial.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN INSINUATIONS IN THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

DENUNCIATION of President Roosevelt because of the celerity of his isthmian policy has not attained, in the European press, the volume of a chorus; but there are voices crying here and there in condemnation, and the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) notes the progress of events with that reluctant admiration which conscious virtue feels at times for vice. "One must admire the United States," we find it saying, "as one admires a horse-dealer"; and "this creation of an independent Panama is even smarter than the bluff which beat down to a song the price first asked by the French company." The London *Speaker*, hitherto stalwart in its praise of the strenuous life as lived by President Roosevelt, finds the isthmian situation "overwhelming in its cumulative force," while "the haste displayed by President Roosevelt," it fears, "can not fail to justify the gravest suspicions." It notes, in a paralysis of stupefaction, that "this patent infringement of the most elementary principle of international law is impudently defended by State Secretary Hay," and President Roosevelt himself is held responsible for "a stretch of interpretation which exceeds even the most liberal methods employed by the Supreme Court of the United States when driven into a corner." It concedes the spaciousness of President Roosevelt's isthmian horizon, but it thus refers to clouds which must eventually disconcert him:

"If the United States, in this spirit of 'imperialism' with which Mr. Roosevelt's name is so unfortunately associated, confiscates (or protects) a province of Colombia, digs the canal, defends it, appropriates it—for, apart from hypocrisies, that is what the movement means—then for the first time since the republic has existed she enters into the jealousies, the alliances, and the whole international politics of Europe.

"There is no escape. The isthmus once pierced becomes of as much cosmopolitan interest as the isthmus of Suez. The difficulties, the glories perhaps, but the delicate diplomacy and the perpetual peril that have attended our presence in Egypt enter for the first time into American life.

"Such a canal would transform a fifth of the sea-borne commerce of the world. Every great Power would have a political, direct or indirectly commercial interest in its management and control. The bluff, the self-confidence, the 'insular feeling' (if one may use such a word of the United States), the strong and genuine feeling in favor of the integrity of the American continent; all these would count for nothing. The isthmus and its canal would become, and would remain, one of the permanent objects of dispute or of armed and allied agreement between the great nations of Europe."

There is an oracular allusion in the Paris *Temps* to "the secret spring of a sort of American complicity," and "the haste" displayed by the Roosevelt Administration seems "significant." Then, too, "the presence of Admiral Glass and his squadron, the movements of that naval force, seem to warrant the hypothesis of familiarity with the designs of the isthmian revolutionists." Such "familiarity" can not be explained on the theory of "prophetic gift," for "to that the federal Government does not lay claim." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the "explanation" of the Washington Government "is able, is politic," and "will not fail to afford matter for reflection to governmental circles at Bogota." The Belgian organ thinks the subject should be looked at from the large and ample point of view—thus:

"The basis of the affair is that the Americans prepared and organized this revolution in order to evade all the difficulties occasioned by Colombia regarding the construction of the interoceanic canal. Colombia tried to levy a sort of political blackmail in this business. Knowing that the United States adhered especially to the construction of the canal by the Panama route, she wanted to procure financial benefits far in excess of the real value of the concession. It may be thought that the United States abused its power here; but, looking at things from above, placing oneself at a general standpoint, one can not censure it for its present attitude and for the political maneuver which will allow it to realize with little delay the great project for an interoceanic canal. This project, as we have explained already, concerns the commerce of the whole world. Its realization will greatly facilitate communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is important, therefore, to build the canal with the least delay and under the best possible conditions. All that presents an obstacle to the realization of a project of general interest should be got rid of, whatever be the particular interests in opposition. There are no considerations of a sentimental kind that can be urged by a small nation against a great Power that forces its hand in circumstances of this kind."

It was essentially a "dollar question," asserts the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), altho "on a grand scale." "But not a finger in all the world will be raised in Colombia's behalf." The German daily informs its readers that "the revolution was instigated, whereupon, strangely enough, there were wielded thousands of Mausers which had formerly been put to similar use in Cuba and subsequently taken in charge by the Americans."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCLE SAM ON THE ALERT.

"I am waiting."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

PICKANINNY PANAMA—"Don't yo' reckernize me in mah new clo'es, Uncle Sam?"

UNCLE SAM—"Recognize you, child! Why, I reck'n I'd know that bag anywhare. (Persuasively) Hadn't I, ahem! better-er-carry it for you, honey?"

—*St. James's Gazette* (London).

EUROPEAN PANAMA CARTOONS.

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MR. O'BRIEN AND THE IRISH.

THE great Irish land act and a split in the ranks of the Home Rulers have come into operation simultaneously. It is true that the London *Times* can not bring itself to qualify with so important a word as "split" what remains as yet a mere "periodic spasm of fissiparous development"; but Mr. William O'Brien has announced that he will resign his seat in Parliament; that he will permanently suspend the publication of his organ, *The Irish People*, and that he will sever his connection with the National Directory of the United Irish League, the directory being the body supposed to settle all matters of Home-Rule party policy with a sovereign authority. In announcing his purpose, Mr. O'Brien seizes the opportunity to denounce the great Home-Rule organ, *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), in excoriating phraseology.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Ireland "unanimously sympathizes with the hope," says the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, "that Mr. O'Brien will even yet withdraw his resignation" as a member of Parliament. "But even should that hope fail . . . there is no danger of even the slightest dissension in party or country."

A study of Irish newspapers indicates that the Home Rulers are now divided into an O'Brien element, comprising mainly the more youthful of the party, and into what has been called "the Dillon section," the organ of which is *The Freeman's Journal*. The Dillonites are said to have "captured" Mr. Michael Davitt. Some observers think the situation points to the downfall of Mr. Redmond as leader of the Home Rulers. The trouble began in a fierce debate regarding the number of annual payments that ought to suffice to buy out a landlord under the new act. The landlords are willing to go on receiving money for the next twenty-eight years. *The Freeman's Journal* will not hear of a longer average than twenty-three years, altho the twenty-three years of the Dublin organ really amount, according to the London *Times*, to no more than seventeen years. Mr. O'Brien would breach the gulf by paying the landlords less than they ask, but more than *The Freeman's Journal* is willing to give. There are so many technicalities in the land act and so many local peculiarities which modify its application in individual cases that this whole controversy is now involved in a cloud of figures. Of Mr. O'Brien's attitude *The Freeman's Journal* says:

"The fact that Mr. W. O'Brien announces his resignation, alike of his seat in Parliament and his membership of the National Directory, will excite universal regret among the Nationalists of Ireland. The news will come with surprise on the people who had long learned to look to Mr. O'Brien for aid and guidance in the national struggle. It is no exaggeration to say that every thought and feeling of his youth and manhood, his eloquence, his energy, his strength, have been devoted to unfaltering service to the national movement. In the days of coercion his was ever the place of danger and of honor. To him among the greatest of his services the country mainly owes the reorganization of her forces and the unity of her party. That such a man should feel it necessary for any cause to drop out of the national movement must be a matter for great regret. But that regret, arising from the universal belief in the sincerity of his motives and the grateful remembrance of the length and magnitude of his services to the national cause, will be aggravated by the terms in which the announcement of his resignation has been conveyed to the world. *The Freeman's Journal* has differed with Mr. O'Brien on the important issue of the prices to be paid under the new Land Act. On that subject we have not merely claimed a right, but performed a duty as chief organ of national opinion to offer advice, with the facts and arguments that enforced it, for the consideration of the tenants of Ireland. . . . By loud professions and vague promises the attempt was made to wheedle a ruinous price from the tenants. The demands were a violation of equity and good faith. They were an evil example of attempted extortion by those who should have exercised a moderating influence on their insensate brethren."

Mr. O'Brien's estimate of the attitude of *The Freeman's Journal* is totally different. He accuses it of having been an obstacle in the way of the passage of the Irish Land Act from the very beginning. "On more than one occasion" it brought that bill "to the very verge of destruction," and as for himself Mr. O'Brien "must decline to speculate as to the real design of *The Freeman's* extraordinary course of conduct." He says further in a widely published statement:

"The spirit of all *The Freeman's* innumerable writings since the Land Conference, throughout the Parliamentary stages of the bill, and since it passed into law, is a spirit of denunciation so implacable that it has never been able to frame a single sentence of honest praise for the measure which the directory regards as the greatest ever wrung from the English Parliament. The methods of the directory were slow and cautious action by the tenantry, unitedly and after confidential consultation among themselves and with their own organization, after the manner of the landlords. . . . The methods of *The Freeman* were to run directly counter to all the plans of the directory, to break up the arrangements for cautions and confidential action by the tenants, to force the country into a premature and ill-informed public controversy, to divulge all their plans and weak points to the landlords, to stir up all that is worst in the landlord body by every species of wanton provocation, and to excite their greed and stimulate their hopes by exhibiting to them daily the spectacle of a panic-stricken tenantry, divided among themselves, and betrayed by their leaders."

The London papers are asking if the land act itself will not be wrecked in the fierceness of the controversy that has set in. "Victory of the advocates of unrelenting and irrational agitation could hardly fail to postpone the settlement of the agrarian difficulty for a considerable time," thinks the London *Times*, while the London *Standard*, alarmed at "the prospect of a renewed agrarian agitation in Ireland," says nevertheless:

"Mr. O'Brien is very capable of taking care of himself, and we may be sure that he will not submit easily to defeat. Meantime, and while the conflict is ripening to the final crisis, he must excuse English observers for noting how little foundation there has been for a very favorite contention of his, repeated almost weekly for months past. He has missed no opportunity of insisting that in the coming session a united Irish party would hold the balance between Unionists and Liberals. . . . The signs of the times are that whatever confusion there may be on this side of the water, it will be more than matched by the feuds between the Nationalists, who

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regret the retirement of Mr. W. O'Brien, and, on the other hand, the partizans of perpetual agrarian agitation who follow Mr. Michael Davitt."

TRAGIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

ITALY'S new Premier, Signor Giolitti, had scarcely announced the definitive formation of a cabinet when his Minister of Finance, in office eight days, committed suicide. This act, which occasioned a tremendous political sensation in Rome, is stated by the ministerial *Tribuna* to have been the outcome of serious charges in the Socialist organ, *Avanti*. The late Minister of Finance, according to the last-named daily, accepted a bribe for the use of his influence as deputy in procuring the release of a Socialist from prison. Altho this charge, and others of a similar kind, were laid before Signor Giolitti before the appointment of his deceased colleague, he refused to take them into consideration. For this reason the Socialists would have nothing to do with the Giolitti ministry, and the *Avanti* continues its series of attacks, which now involve the personal integrity of the new Premier himself.

A slightly different notion of the order of events is derived from a perusal of the ministerial *Tribuna*, the radical *Secolo*, and the somewhat conservative *Giornale d'Italia*. It seems that when Signor Giolitti set out to form a ministry, he aimed to secure for it "the broadest basis." His idea was that the inclusion of radical and Socialist elements would result in such a ministry as that of France, where the anti-clerical achievements of M. Combes have "revealed the possibility of combinations seemingly the most hopeless." The *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) is informed that Signor Giolitti was on the point of success until there arose "the personal question." This concerned chiefly the late Minister of Finance. The moderate Socialists would have entered the Giolitti "combine" but for the attitude on "the personal question" of the uncompromising Signor Ferri, who edits the Socialist *Avanti*. Signor Giolitti on his side refused to sacrifice the statesman who has since committed suicide. After that tragedy the new Premier, says the London *Times*, resolved to resign at once, but he was dissuaded, asserts the Paris *Figaro*, after a conference with King Victor Immanuel. The memory of the unfortunate Minister of Finance is editorially vindicated by the *Tribuna*, the *Roma*, and the *Mattino*. The incident has wide ramifications, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*. Predictions of serious complications to come are general in the Italian press.

The conservative organs of Europe make Signor Ferri the scapegoat of Signor Giolitti's failure to "form combinations seemingly the most hopeless" on the Parisian model. It was Signor Ferri who kept the Czar away from Rome by instigating the Socialists to hiss, or rather to whistle, for we read in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) that when the Italians wish to express disapproval they whistle. A somewhat striking portrait of Signor Ferri, from the clerical point of view, occupies some pages in the Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris). "Ferri," observes our contemporary in its spirited French, "Ferri, the noisy chief of the Socialist Anarchists, laid hold of the beautiful idea of insulting the Czar." It proceeds:

"Ferri is one of the most ignoble figures that can be met with among the Italian revolutionaries. Eaten up with pride, of conspicuous bad faith, he shamelessly exploits the ignorance of the revolutionist workingmen, for the sake of arousing in them the most violent passions, and of prompting them to revolt and crime while he, the knight without fear and without reproach of the new social order, holds carefully aloof in sedulous protection from the slightest scratch. From this point of view he prodigiously resembles Mazzini, upon whose fame he is not sparing of attack, and whom he accuses of having been a wretched bourgeois. Ferri has, in turn, been Conservative, Liberal, opportunist, progressive, radical. Political evolution in him has never been determined by any illusion or by the quest of an ideal, not to speak of a Utopia. Interest and wounded and exasperated ambition have impelled him ceaselessly to change his ideas, to pass from one pole of politics to the other. As a Conservative, he found his future scarcely assured, and, as he was even then a materialist and free-thinker, he thought it the easiest plan to abandon his party and advance toward the left. When he had reached the penultimate stage of his rapid journey—he took only a few years to do it—he came into collision with Signor Zanardelli and had a violent difference with him on the subject of the penal code. The gentle Ferri, who does not lack a certain culture—without being the man of genius that he thinks himself—was professor of penal law at the University of Pisa. He was still very young when he was charged with the teaching of this science,—first as under-professor at Bologna and later as occupant of the chair of penal law at Siena, whence he passed to Pisa. This brilliant career inflated his pride. . . . . .

"One day Italy learned with surprise that this man, who but twenty-four hours previously was the resolute opponent of Socialism, had made a noisy allegiance to the theories of Karl Marx. Among the Socialists men of cultivation do not abound. Ferri was, therefore, destined to attain without difficulty the first rank. But as he was not leader, and as he could not endure being anything else, he strove to create a personal following. Realizing at once that the anarchist spirit would get the upper hand of the doctrinaire views of the intellectuals, he encouraged the most detestable passions, put himself at the head of the obstructionists in the Chamber, preached violence and insurrection, and thus became the head of the anarchist Socialists.

"Facts can be cited as proof of the moral worth of Signor Ferri. He has the impudence to sign himself 'Ferri, the real workingman.' Now he is so little of a workingman that he has a comfortable house, a luxurious summer home, a considerable fortune, and he never pleads a case for nothing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH REVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE Triple Alliance, the Dual Alliance, the relations between Italy and France, the friendship establishing itself between France and Great Britain, the world-policy of Germany, the problem of the Balkans, the problem of the Far East, the Moroccan question, and the future of Africa—these and problems of only less importance form the themes of a recent series of articles in the *Figaro* (Paris), which have attracted the widest notice in the European press. The articles are from the pen of M. Eugène Etienne, Vice-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most eminent authorities on foreign affairs in the public life of Paris. M. Etienne, while dealing with the European situation as a whole, regards it from a point of view distinctively French. "His careful survey of existing conditions and his estimates of the future are of the nature of a manifesto," says the London *Standard*, "and, to some extent, an apology—*urbi et orbi*—to Paris and the world at large." "These three articles," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "would in any case have an importance for us and others as an expression of opinion by an intelligent and responsible French politician; but coming, as they do, from the pen of one who is generally regarded as a future Minister for Foreign Affairs, they have a significance that should not be underrated." The dexterity with which M. Etienne outlines the aggressiveness of his country's attitude toward Germany while maintaining the amenities of the diplomatically correct phraseology required by his own official position gives his words a tone which the careless reader might deem neutral. But M. Etienne's articles are so far from neutral—even regarding England in Egypt—that the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) feels called upon to urge Germans not to take offense. The plea is prompted, it may be assumed, by the stress which the distinguished Frenchman lays upon the "eternal preoccupation" regarding Alsace and Lorraine. It is a delusion to suppose that France can ever give up the lost provinces. Their re-

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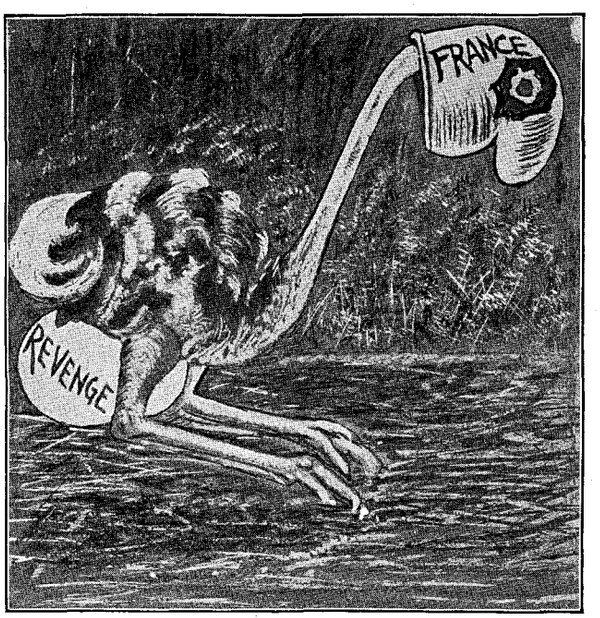
covery is the pivot—at least theoretically—of French policy, and must remain so. He writes:

"Gone is the time when was imposed upon us the celebrated formula of Gambetta [with reference to Alsace-Lorraine]: 'Think of it ever—speak of it never.' This noble advice accorded so completely with the situation made for us in the course of the somber years after 1870 and 1871, when, in her labor of recuperation, France could afford at no price to supply her conqueror with the desired pretext for a new attack which would have crushed our strength, reestablished too quickly and too well to suit that conqueror's convenience. . . . But if it was permissible, even before the understanding with Russia, all the more to-day is it useful and necessary to arrive at a clear comprehension of the respective situations of France and Germany, of the origin and the character of the Triple Alliance, as well as of the results already attained and those still to be expected from the Franco-Russian compact.

"What our policy was after the cruel treaty of Frankfort, wherein nothing was spared us, nobody in France could forget, even among the young generation which is rising without having known, either from near or afar, the ordeals of the terrible year. And what proves this is what the orator of the Socialist party [M. Jaurès] himself declared a few months ago in splendid terms regarding the violation of justice and the abuse of power which France has suffered. If he did not say so expressly, he at least let it be understood that nothing sets up a statute of limitations against right, and that a nation declines and surrenders itself when, resigned, it bows its head down to destiny and yields sadly to accomplished fact, leaving time to complete the work of men. Undoubtedly France had to submit to the law of the conqueror and to yield to defeat with all its consequences. But instinctively rather than from reason she set courageously to work, and like one other nation—oh, how much less severely dealt with—she drew herself together to consecrate herself to her own rehabilitation. Less than ten years sufficed for the task, ten years of labor, patience, wisdom, during which, while establishing the republic and liberty, we were able to inspire confidence in monarchical Europe, which let us see the fact already in the midst of alarms which on various occasions threatened to ruin all."



HOW M. ETIENNE CONCEIVES THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The brilliant leader of the French colonial party next passes in review the period when his country "could, in safety, raise her downcast head and look straight before her and even beyond her own frontiers." "The Russo-Turkish war had just convulsed the whole east of Europe, threatening at the same time to light up an Anglo-Russian war. The event was all the greater in our eyes because it was to give birth to the Triple Alliance at first and to the Dual Alliance later." France participated in the Congress of Berlin, which set Europe against Russia, the republic alone standing apart. "The conqueror of the Turk submitted, not without protest, to the requirements of the European concert as expounded by Germany, by Austria, and by Great Britain." The cabinet of St. Petersburg could not forget the humiliation. So the Triple Alliance developed out of the agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary, because Italy sought that result through "ill-grounded" fear of France as "the supposed enemy" of the unification of Italy. Then France threw herself enthusiastically into the mission of building up her colonial empire:

"One after another rose the questions of Tunis, Egypt, Tonkin, Madagascar, western Africa. . . . Now has it been forgotten that neither Gambetta nor Jules Ferry, the real creators of our colonial policy, ever admitted that this colonial policy was incompatible with the mission of France in Europe? No doubt party spirit, always careless of truth, has not scrupled to belittle them with outrage, those men of initiative, to accuse these great patriots of lacking patriotism. But it matters little. Each of them had the precise sentiment, each of them never ceased to declare even more precisely—and I, who am honored in having been their disciple and, so far as was possible to me, their follower, I declare loudly with them that in going to Tunis, to Indo-China, to Madagascar, to eastern and western Africa, and in wishing to go to Egypt, France never meant to lose one of her memories, to renounce one of her hopes, but, peaceful and strong, she maintained intact her faith in immanent justice, knowing, in the great phrase of Jules Ferry, how to wait until 'the hour struck on the dial of destiny.'"

In such words does the French political leader remind the world of the existence of Alsace-Lorraine. Then he goes on to the possibility of conflict between the colonial policy of France and that of Great Britain:

"No doubt it was to be foreseen and it might happen that the very development of our colonial enterprises might have as a result to place us in contact first and in competition afterward with the colonial power which for more than a century has striven to make a monopoly for its own benefit of the exploitation of the other continents. But neither Gambetta nor Jules Ferry deemed it a task above the capacity of our diplomacy to convince Great Britain that there was, in the new regions to conquer and exploit, a place for others besides herself; that Africa as well as Asia was vast enough to leave a free field for our expansion, it being understood that French colonial policy, directed with method and firmness, would not be animated, as regards Great Britain's colonial policy, by anything but a lively and defined sentiment of large and fruitful emulation, going sometimes as far as rivalry in the true sense, but not degenerating into premeditated and deliberate hostility."

Therefore, continues the Frenchman, should not France draw closer to Great Britain? "To-day every feeling of suspicion has vanished. An equal emulation in frankness and cordiality animates both peoples, and, beyond peradventure, both governments. This means that the questions which still divide us—there are old ones like Newfoundland, relatively recent ones like New Hebrides, or novel ones like central Africa—are more important from their number than by their intrinsic importance." But M. Etienne makes an exception in the case of Egypt, "where France blundered," and where negotiations must be had of a kind calculated to vindicate "the rights of the republic." But even Egypt presents no insuperable difficulty, especially as the understanding between France and Great Britain is urgently needed to settle the question of the Mediterranean. And an understanding between the two Powers would round out the Dual Alliance. It is with reference to Germany, however, that the French statesman makes his most emphatic remarks. Germany has made efforts of a kind to conciliate France:

"Let us receive with due courtesy such manifestations, but let us take care not to over-estimate their significance, or to wrongly appreciate their worth. Let us not forget, moreover, that such sentiments have in them nothing of a nature to occasion surprise, seeing that our neighbors have the good fortune to be able to express them without a loss of their dignity

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or their pride. How much more difficult and more delicate our part is!"

Then M. Etienne enters into an analysis of German world-policy, which elicits from the London *Times* the editorial observation that "he is under no illusion as to the value and the meaning of the advances which Germany has made of late toward the republic, or of the general trend of her policy, which he describes in a passage of singular penetration and vigor." Here is the passage referred to:

"We see the consummate art with which German policy can pursue its vast designs of world rule; taking care to renew, before their expiration, the Austro-Hungarian alliance and the Italian alliance; having an almost equal regard for its wholly new navy and for its army, which is no longer its sole and supreme concern; in regulated coquetry with Great Britain, to whom Germany does not hesitate to display in turn her good and bad humor; covering the Sultan with her political patronage in order the better to invest Turkey with her military protection; invariably cordial to Russia at the same time that she is equally favorable to the agreement between Vienna and St. Petersburg regarding the Balkans, to the agreement between Rome and Paris regarding the Mediterranean—and all this without losing sight of more modest but not less important neighbors, those Danes, who remained so worthy in their misfortunes, the distant prelude, alas! to our own—and also those Dutchmen whose just resentment during the Boer war it seemed for a moment possible to exploit for the benefit of the Triple Alliance. With an eye open in every part of the world where there is a place to take, a bargain to conclude, especially on the alert in Morocco as in the Euphrates valley, in the United States as in Brazil, in Siam as in China, the Germany of to-morrow, military and naval, industrial and commercial, means to speak loud and clear, without regard to those—friends, enemies, or rivals—who impede her path."

Of Italy France has always thought with warm regard, we are next assured. In times that have now gone by, "many good Frenchmen deemed it their duty to separate the Italy of Crispi, too readily ill-disposed, from the Italian people themselves, whom so many ties and memories unite to ourselves." No one can underestimate the importance of Italy in the immediate future, "and that is an additional reason why we should receive with a well-disposed promptness all that tends to unite the two peoples in a frank and mutual forgetfulness of past suspicions, in an equal desire for closer union and for peace." But M. Etienne admits that his examination of the European situation would "lack timeliness and truth as well" if he did not deal with one subject now engrossing the attention of the world—the Balkans. He concludes with a suggestion that Great Britain and France unite in urging the Powers to take up in earnest a matter "of which the gravity is no longer disputed." So the Vice-President of the Parisian Chamber takes leave of his large subject with the observation from Mirabeau that "Right is the ruler of the world." "France," adds M. Etienne, "is the vigilant and faithful servant of the right."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM II.'S AFFLICTION.

CIGARS are no longer permitted to William III., that luxury having for some time past been banished from German court dinners. This is stated on the authority of the London *Standard*, the information being connected in some pessimistic circles with the announcement in the *Neues Wiener Journal* that "it was at first intended that the operation upon the German Emperor should be performed by Professor Bergmann, who, however, gave a somewhat pessimistic opinion, and proposed a radical operation, whereupon Professor Schmidt was summoned to perform an operation of a less serious character." The fact that it was necessary to remove a polypus from one of the vocal cords of the German Emperor inspires in the London *Times* a fear "which will recall to mind only too forcibly the lingering illness and untimely death of the Emperor Frederick from malignant disease occurring in the same situation." However, the "growth" seems in the present instance "benign":

"Altho the part affected is not infrequently the seat of cancer, it is also liable to growths of other kinds, and hence the mere situation affords no reason to believe that the one now in question is of the same character as that which ultimately destroyed the life of His Imperial Majesty's father and predecessor. To the general public, unaccustomed to enter into nice distinctions between different kinds of diseased structure, the coincidence of position will, we fear, appear alarming; but it is certainly permissible to believe, as we are bound to hope, that the coincidence may not conceal any deeper or essential resemblance. . . . His enforced silence will mean the temporary interruption of utterances to which people have learned to look forward with respect as well as with curiosity; and any enforced interruption of his many-sided activity, even if only temporary, can hardly fail to be felt in the high places of the world. In this country it can hardly be denied that the general popularity of Germany and the Germans has of late years been markedly on the decline; and it can not be forgotten that the unlucky telegram sent by the Emperor to Mr. Kruger gave great and just offense to the English people. We have, however, always drawn a broad distinction between the Emperor himself and the policy which has sometimes been pursued under the shelter of his name. His powerful, even if somewhat aggressive, personality and the strength and obvious sincerity of his patriotism have always commanded our respect and admiration; and if, in some respects, he may be thought to have inclined toward eccentricity, or to have been somewhat too much in evidence in many different ways and many and various occasions, Englishmen have never failed to remember the difficulties of his position, the necessity under which he has lain to be the master-man of his empire, and to make his will felt throughout its limits."

German newspapers express their astonishment at the Emperor's affliction. "The wholly unanticipated announcement of an operation upon the Emperor's throat," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "will occasion universal anxiety and consternation in spite of all the assurances of physicians." It is noteworthy that the leading Berlin dailies, excepting the Socialist *Vorwärts*, insist that the Emperor's affliction is slight, whereas the papers published outside the Prussian frontier seem tempted to make gloomy comments. Political considerations of a very fundamental character are adduced in portentous fashion by the *Magdeburger Zeitung*:

"Every one will be impressed by the thought of the sublime benefit to the German nation—yes, to the whole world—involved in the preservation of the life of this ruler who devotes himself so unsparingly to the service of the state. His strong will is needed at this time, when the spirit of discontent threatens to bend even the steel-like frame of the Prussian state. Let us think more frequently than we do of the yawning abyss that would open before us if we were bereft of this life, so filled with ideality, so all-embracing in the comprehensiveness of its antitheses. Ever on the alert, ever ready to proclaim and strive for peace as well as for those adorning arts which grace existence, immediately thereafter betaking himself to the armed camp or to the battle-ship's deck, obedient to the stern summons of his duty, the life of this fiery monarch goes on, more to the admiration of foreign lands, it would seem, than of his own people. Yes, let us think of all that is involved in this life to ourselves. All devils would rejoice were this life taken from us."

There is no occasion whatever for alarm, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which is stated to have received its information from Professor Schmidt, who performed the operation on the Emperor. "The root of the polypus," it says, "was not small, but broad. It was at the edge of the left vocal cord. The operation, consequently, was more complex than is ordinarily the case." Nevertheless, observes the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), "the interest in the case, intense and universal, is one more proof of the wonderful part assumed, in the imagination of peoples, by Emperor William's personality."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN UNUSUAL PRODUCT OF THE WEST.

JUDITH OF THE PLAINS. By Marie Manning. Cloth, 331 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MISS MANNING, in this her second novel, has taken a long stride ahead of "Lord Alingham, Bankrupt," and that was an excellent piece of work. Her canvas here is of larger proportions, her characters more potently individual, and her aim is a higher one. Her sense of humor is of the best American brand, and she is perfectly at home with it, but the strength of the story is in its dealings with tragedy. The heroine is of fine, bed-rock qualities, which make her loom large as a woman who, tho born of the West, even to the one-fourth Indian blood in her, belongs to Humanity. Judith is a creation, and rings true despite her aloofness from all usual types. She is entirely natural, yet there are no flaws in her. With the physique and freedom of a man, she is not in the least "mannish," but displays a womanliness that is virginal in the fundamental sex qualities.

The life of the plains, with their sterility, their huge, range-grazing herds of cattle, and the impetuous, virile cowboys, is pictured in these pages with tremendous realism and truth. With keen sympathies and perceptions for her kind, Miss Manning portrays the physical aspect of Wyoming in the days of its greatest cattle-raising prosperity with a vivid power that makes even her descriptions of scenery stimulating. Such familiarity with the country, its ways and its dwellers, could hardly have been shown by one who had not absorbed them, as the author has, by actual experience.

MARIE MANNING.

The interest lies in the superb Judith more than in the story itself; more than in anything else. The love-story is a trifle thin when boiled down, but whatever she is talking about, Miss Manning does it so gustily and with such "good-fellow" feeling that the reader is perfectly content to be led by her whither she wills. There is a "happy ending" when the swell cowboy from the East makes a good woman his own; but the tension of the preceding tragedy renders this final result rather tame reading. The reader does not get a thrill, and the outcome, tho all he could wish, fails to arouse any exuberant satisfaction.

Miss Manning has a masculine grip, and despite a sure touch in dealing with delicate human feeling, has no squeamishness. One fault, however, may be remarked in "Judith" which applies also to that other fine novel of Western human products, "The Spenders." The humorous remarks are put into everybody's mouth, and with an elegance of diction which has no warrant, in many cases, from anything the reader has gathered of the characters who utter them. Now and again the lady's pen is a little wayward, too, in trifles. "Synonyme" is a bit airy and *littérateuse* is not acclimated; while in the sentence: "The sin be upon the heads of *whomever* took such things seriously," nicety comes a cropper.

Miss Manning has proved herself something to be reckoned with in the world of letters. There is no good reason why "Judith" should not run through many editions.

A "CHRISTMAS TRADE" STORY.

COLONEL CARTER'S CHRISTMAS. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Cloth, 5½ x 7 in., 159 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MANY will purchase this book because of kindly remembrance of Colonel Carter and his biographer, and nobody will be disappointed in the contents of the small volume, tho it is "flattery" to Mr. Dickens of the kind which the proverb declares the "sincerest."

We know the genial Virginia Quixote, Colonel Carter, and his friend "Fitz," Aunt Nancy, a "dear old thing" worthy of her nephew, and Chad, the antique family "coon" with a disgust for freedom. A dark contrast to all these is one "P. A. Klutchem," an eminent financier of the firm of Klutchem, Skinham & Co. The sneering refusal by this hard-hearted plutocrat to accept as security a contract secured by an engraving company to print the bonds of a railroad, as yet existing only as a project in the Colonel's mind, led to mournful results. The Colonel, stung by such a slur on his honor, fell upon the Wall Street caitiff, and subsequently underwent incarceration for such assault in a police-station. Matters were made up later, and Klutchem and his little girl are bidden to the Colonel's Christmas dinner in Bedford Place. Despite "all that wealth can give," the dainty child is not an inmate of a "happy home." The cheery amenities of the Carter *ménage* deeply impressed the banker and his offspring. When he turned "to take the extended hand of the Colonel, I heard the banker say in a voice as if a tear choked it: 'Carter, you're mighty good stuff and I like you. What you've taught me to-night, I'll never forget. Katy never had a mother, and I know now she never had a home. Good-night.'

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

"'Come, Katy, I guess I'll carry you, little girl,' and he picked up the child, wound her reluctant arms about his neck, and went out into the night."

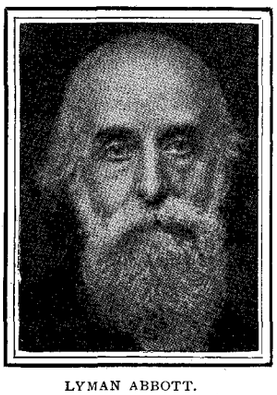
This isn't over-Christmassy in tone, but it is Dickenish. Note that "went out into the night!" And there is no hint that there was even a carriage there to receive the wealthy banker and his only child. In fact, Katy, who is only seven, had come without even a maid, her cruel father arriving some time after. Strangely, too, each of them comes in without knocking, altho there was "a scrap of a pickaninny about three feet high, with closely cropped wool and two strings [*sic!*] of glittering white teeth," whose function was to take in the cards of visitors. The little girl may be excused, but her papa, who had only been at the house once, should certainly have knocked. Mr. Smith in his water-colors frequently makes the absence of paint contribute to the effect of a picture; and the absence of the carriage and the maid certainly add to the reader's sense that little Katy was not getting all that should have come to her.

AMERICA'S GREATEST PULPIT ORATOR.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, By Lyman Abbott. Cloth, 457 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NO other man now alive could have written this interpretation of Mr. Beecher. It would be misleading to call it a biography, inasmuch as Dr. Abbott specifically declines to repeat the biographical material compiled earlier by William C. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, and Dr. Samuel Scoville. This book is rather a personal appreciation of Mr. Beecher by a friend whose knowledge of the great pulpit orator was probably greater than that of any one else outside Beecher's immediate family. The book is all the better for this narrower but far more vital method of treatment. The theme makes an appeal to the most vivid and sympathetic interest of the author, and this interest he makes his readers share "from cover to cover." Not only did Dr. Abbott know Mr. Beecher intimately during a long association that began when the author was a very young man, but after the great preacher had finished his career Dr. Abbott succeeded him for ten years in the same pastorate, and came into the immediate atmosphere of all the memories and associations that linger still in that historic church. Out of this nearly life-long friendship Dr. Abbott has woven a memorial that will be likely to take its place as the most important in all the Beecher bibliography.

According to the author's estimate, Beecher religiously was the "apostle of love." All his subsequent career is to be understood in the light of a decisive spiritual experience, when one day, in a certain month of May, he came to the hour of his "vision," and God was revealed to him in Christ as a loving God. This vision is vividly contrasted with the picture which Dr. Abbott draws of the Calvinistic theology and the Puritan ethics, under the influence of which Beecher, in early life, was placed. From the time of this "revelation," his life work was determined as the task of setting forth the love of God in Christ. The course of the analysis, after this first chapter, follows, for the most part, the chronological order, surveying the influences that surrounded Beecher's boyhood and youth, and giving a graphic picture of his Indianapolis ministry, and an account of his pastorate of Plymouth Church, during which his anti-slavery attitude was developed.



LYMAN ABBOTT.

While Dr. Abbott expresses the opinion that the famous trial of Mr. Beecher will receive little attention from future historians, his own account of it will be welcomed as so far the first clear and satisfactory account by one speaking from intimate acquaintance with all the facts. Its purport is that, through an unselfish confidence in men who were,

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in fact, his unscrupulous enemies, he was betrayed into writing letters intended to express sorrow lest he might have wronged Mr. Tilton, and which were distorted into a confession of guilt.

In a chapter on Beecher's later ministry, some account is given of the controversies that grew out of his adoption of the evolutionary philosophy, leading to his withdrawal from the local ecclesiastical association (not from the Congregational denomination). This withdrawal was the occasion of his delivering the only formal statement ever made of his theological views, and this statement is given nearly in full in the appendix.

A closing chapter, probably the most interesting in the book, gives Dr. Abbott's impressions and estimates. He compares Mr. Beecher with his most famous contemporaries, Phillips Brooks, John B. Gough, Wendell Phillips, Daniel Webster, and Mr. Gladstone, giving his final opinion that Beecher is "to take his place in the rank of the greatest orators of the world."

The charm of this book is in the personal element that enriches it with reminiscent incidents, which at every point illumine the analysis. To those who know Mr. Beecher it will recreate him in the imagination as he was in life; to those who did not know him it will probably give the best idea of the preacher and the man that will ever be forthcoming in a literary form.

A TEMPERAMENTAL TRAGEDY.

KATHARINE FRENSHAM. By Beatrice Harraden. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 362 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

AS a story, there is no family likeness between this and the one which first brought its author into sudden fame; and yet there is in this much of the same independence of manner which went far toward making "Ships That Pass in the Night" a much-talked-of book.

In this, as in Miss Harraden's first book, the reader grows conscious that the author's chief aim on buckling down to work was to free herself as far as possible from all fear of literary precedent and let her people act themselves out precisely as they had being in her own brain. The introspective vein is strongly in evidence, and so, too, is that sense of pain-chastened philosophy that marked her first effort; only in that the philosophy was the outgrowth of physical disease partially conquered, and in this it is that of moral adjustment to inevitable results.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The theme here is the misery of two lives held by the marriage bond while temperamental strife makes intercourse a hell, and the life of a child is enmeshed by shadows he can neither lift nor penetrate.

The spectacle is more common in life even than in literature, and when dealt with in the latter, authors are wont to overcome the difficulties of the theme by calling into play as many artistic subtleties as they can master. Miss Harraden does not seek to soften or obscure her story by any such extraneous aids. In simple, direct English she presents a man of sensitive, introspective mind, an experimental chemist needing harmony and quiet for his work, and a wife of no sustained poise of character, a woman sharply perceptive where she herself is concerned, but blind to another's rights, of imperious pride and whirlwind temper. The man's forbearance is rated as heartlessness, his nerves are tortured, his life-work thwarted.

As the author puts it:

"He and his wife had discovered at the outset that they were out of sympathy, each having an *aura* hostile to the other. Then the child came, and these two mutually antipathetic people thought, 'we shall draw nearer to each other because of the child.'

"But nature is merciless in many of her ways and mysterious; and perhaps her greatest and subtlest human mystery is the strife, conscious or unconscious, of one individuality with another individuality. And she gives no balm for it. On the contrary, she gives a sort of morbid remorse, wholly out of proportion to the quality and quantity of mistakes and failings born necessarily of unsuitable companionship."

This quotation from the first chapter, where the father seeks to prepare his fifteen-year-old son for things he ought to know, foreshadows subsequent happenings. The reaction from a shock on a weak heart brings about the sudden death of the wife, and then the man experiences all the "morbid remorse" of which a nature so finely strung as his is capable. It is here that Katharine Frensham's influence is brought to bear upon both father and son, and in due course brings their lives into harmony.

Altho the whole motive of the story is the reverse of sunny, the effect is by no means morbid. It is too honestly dealt with for that. The aim is not to probe depths which quicken a sense of vague and awful possibilities, but rather to show the tragic depths lurking behind the tantrums in which people daily indulge and might overcome by an effort of will and reason.

Katharine is a heroine unconventional even in modern fiction, and a woman who in real life would be pretty sure to get herself misunderstood, unless she had the good luck to have her lines cast among people as straightforward as herself. She has a way of facing half truths and prevarications, especially in defense of her friends, which has gone quite out of fashion in polite circles to-day, where dead silence, even in face of calumny, is about the hardest rebuke it receives.

The scenes of the story are laid first in England and later in Sweden and Norway. The glimpses of people and scenery in the latter countries are made very attractive. Several folk-songs of the Northland, given with music as well as words, are full of charming melody. Altogether there is a primitive, outspoken directness in the way Miss Harraden tells her story that gives a freshness of type to her *dramatis personæ* and makes them stand out in the reader's memory as people worth knowing.

POLITICAL SIDE OF AN ECONOMIC MOVEMENT.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., 371 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

PART I. of Mr. Hillquit's book, being a compendium of the voluminous information concerning early socialistic experiments in America which is scattered through many books and pamphlets, is a more useful than noteworthy addition to historical literature. In it the old stories of the founding of communistic religious communities, such as the Shaker villages, the Harmony Society, and the Oneida Community, are briefly retold. The Mormon movement, most important of all American communistic experiments, is, however, inexplicably passed over by the author, who, nevertheless, assumes a knowledge of it on the part of his readers when he comes to discuss the Icarian socialists.

The Owenite communal experiments in this country are more ably treated. The author lifts the account above the plane of mere "index learning" by connecting Owenism with the central idea of the Marxian socialism of to-day—political action. He shows, for example, how the movement resulted in the formation of "The Working Men's Party" of 1830.

Mr. Hillquit's chapter on Fourierism in the United States is the clearest and fullest, and, at the same time, most concise account that has yet appeared of this most picturesque movement. Owing to the prominence of authors and journalists in two of the experiments (Brook Farm and the North American Phalanx) the economic aspect has been obscured heretofore by the literary. The present book restores the balance. It enumerates a number of other phalanxes, and describes their downfall. The impracticability of the idea is shown to be intrinsic, and not due, as generally assumed by communists, to the fact that its execution was entrusted to mooning poets and wool-gathering philosophers.

In Part II., "The Modern Movement," Mr. Hillquit lets us see that the idea of political action has entered into the socialistic problem to stay. William Weitling's "Republic of the Working Men" paves the way for the introduction of the more systematized socialism of "The International Working Men's Association."

But the growing divergence between the views of Marx, the socialist, and Bakounine, the anarchist, who were the philosophic leaders of the "International" abroad, extended to this country and was fatal to the industrial and political organization of the movement. However, out of this confusion of socialistic and anarchistic theories finally arose the Socialist Labor Party of America. The connection of this party with the trades-union cause, and the industrial rôle it played in the great labor strikes of the last quarter of the nineteenth century are clearly and fully set forth by Mr. Hillquit without undue magnification. The part the organization took in politics, particularly in the mayoralty campaign in New York City in 1886, when Henry George was the labor candidate, is presented in what is probably the ablest chapter in the book, revealing, as it does, all the qualities—fairness, sympathy, and comprehensive intelligence—which mark the true historian.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

From this point onward the author is on familiar ground, untrodden by any other historian. He describes the dismemberment of the old Socialist Labor party, and the rise of the Socialist party as the stronger of the two wings into which it divided. Of the new party he is commissioned to speak with authority, since he is one of its founders and leaders.

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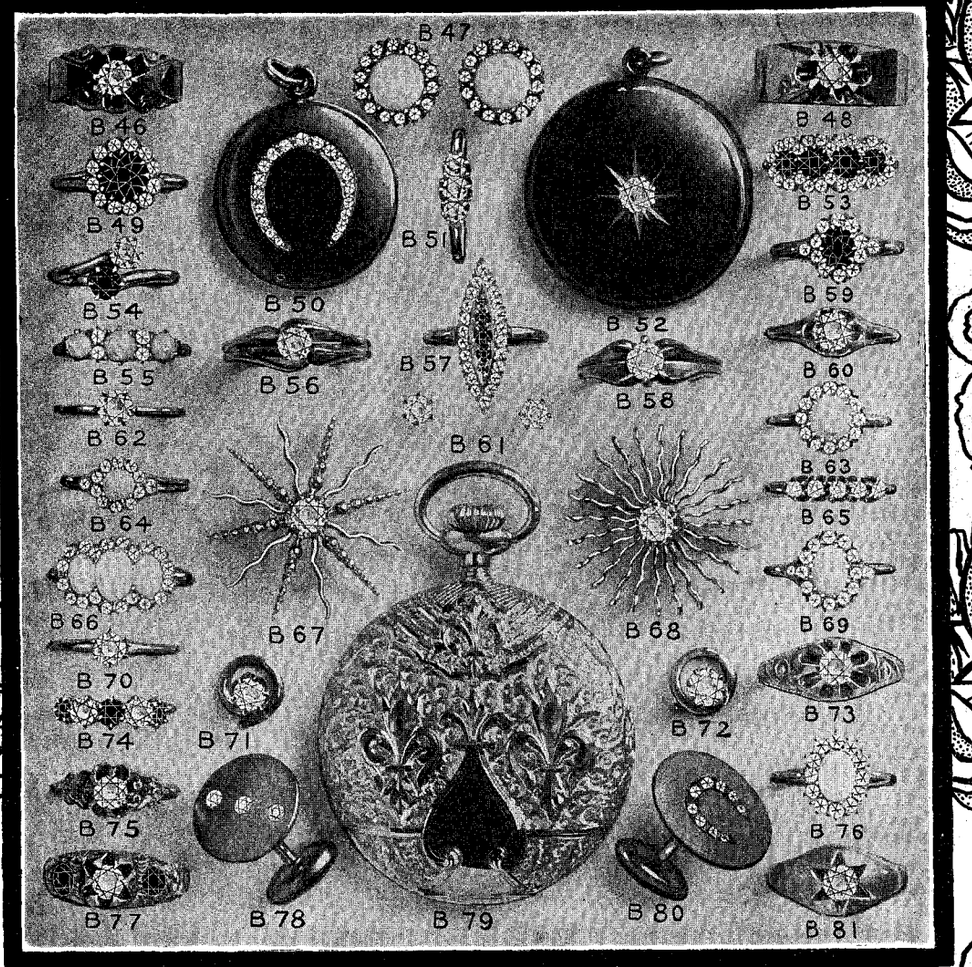

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Benjamin Disraeli."—Wilfrid Meynell. (D. Appleton & Co., $3 net.)

"Wonderfolk in Wonderland."—Edith Guerrier, with pictures by Edith Brown. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vol XIV. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Public Life and Diplomatic Correspondence of James M. Mason." (Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Va.)

"The Pedagogical Bible School."—Samuel B. Haslett. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"Champlain, the founder of New France."—Edwin A. Dix. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Negro Education in the South."—A. A. Gunby. (H. C. Thomason, New Orleans.)

"The Heather in Lore, Lyric and Lay."—Alexander Wallace. (A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company, New York, $1.50.)

"Angel's Wickedness."—Marie Corelli. (Walter R. Beers, New York.)

"A Bunch of Roses and other Parlor Plays."—M. E. M. Davis. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"Daddy Joe's Fiddle."—Faith Bickford. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.40 net.)

"The Planetary System."—Frank Bursley Taylor. (Published by author, Fort Wayne, Ind., $1.60.)

"The Web."—Frederick Trevor Hill. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Story of the Nazarene."—Noah K. Davis. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.75 net.)

"With the Treasure Hunters."—James Otis. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.20 net.)

"Through the Gates of Old Romance."—W. Jay Mills. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Philippine Islands 1493–1898."—Vol. VII. 1588–1591. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"The Baronet in Corduroy."—Albert Lee. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Practical Course in Spanish."—H. M. Monsanto. (American Book Company.)

"Kinder und Hausmärchen der Brüder Grimm."—Edited by B. J. Vos. (American Book Company.)

"Half a Dozen Housekeepers."—Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Henry Altemus & Co.)

"George Washington Jones."—Ruth McEnery Stuart. (Henry Altemus & Co.)

"Elementary Geometry Plane."—James McMahon. (American Book Company.)

"Dispensations and Ages of Scriptures."—G. B. M. Clouser. (Loizeaux Brothers, New York.)

"New Thought Primer."—Henry Harrison Brown. ("Now" Publishing Company, San Francisco, paper, $0.25.)

"Mother Bunny."—Harriet A. Cheever. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.40.)

"Shipmates in Sunshine."—F. Frankfort Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Voice of April-Land."—Ella Higginson. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Spencer Kellogg Brown."—Edited by George Gardiner Smith. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.35 net.)

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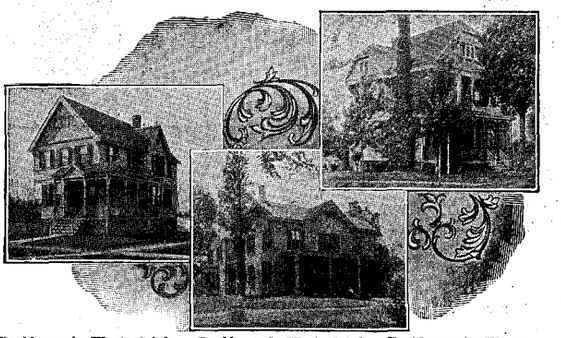

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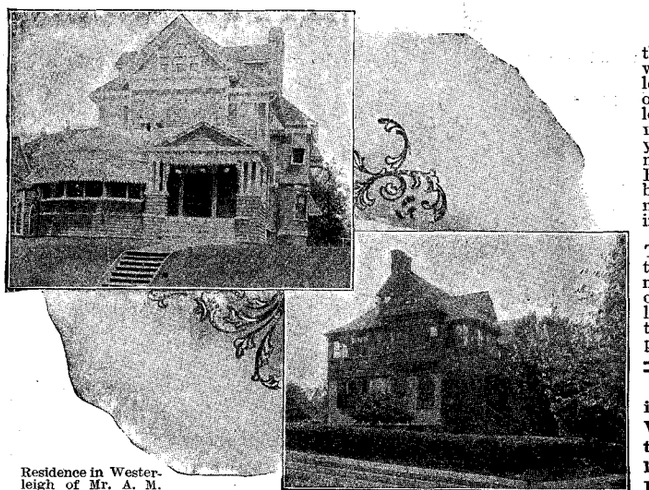

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CURRENT POETRY.

Sherwood.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Sherwood in the twilight, is Robin Hood awake?
Gray and ghostly shadows are gliding through the brake;
Shadows of the dappled deer, dreaming of the morn,
Dreaming of a shadowy man that winds a shadowy horn.

Robin Hood is here again: all his merry thieves
Hear a ghostly bugle-note shivering through the leaves,
Calling as he used to call, faint and far away,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Merry, merry England has kissed the lips of June:
All the wings of fairyland were here beneath the moon;
Like a flight of rose leaves fluttering in a mist
Of opal and ruby and pearl and amethyst.

Merry, merry England is waking as of old,
With eyes of blither hazel and hair of brighter gold:
For Robin Hood is here again beneath the bursting spray
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Love is in the greenwood building him a house
Of wild rose and hawthorn and honeysuckle boughs:
Love is in the greenwood: dawn is in the skies;
And Marian is waiting with a glory in her eyes.

Hark! The dazzled laverock climbs the golden steep:
Marian is waiting: is Robin Hood asleep?
Round the fairy grass-wings frolic elf and fay,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Oberon, Oberon, rake away the gold,
Rake away the red leaves, roll away the mold,
Rake away the gold leaves, roll away the red,
And wake Will Scarlett from his leafy forest bed.

Friar Tuck and Little John are riding down together
With quarter-staff and drinking-can and gray goose feather;
The dead are coming back again; the years are rolled away
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Softly over Sherwood the south wind blows;
All the heart of England hidden in a rose
Hears across the greenwood the sunny whisper leap,
Sherwood in the red dawn, is Robin Hood asleep?

Hark, the voice of England wakes him as of old
And, shattering the silence with a cry of brighter gold,
A bugle in the greenwood echoes from the steep,
Sherwood in the red dawn, is Robin Hood asleep?

Where the deer are gliding down the shadowy glen
All across the glades of fern he calls his merry men;
Doublets of the Lincoln green glancing through the May
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day;

Calls them and they answer: from aisles of oak and ash
Rings the *Follow! Follow!* and the boughs begin to crash;
The ferns begin to waver and the flowers begin to fly;
And through the crimson dawning the robber band goes by.

Robin! Robin! Robin! All his merry thieves
Answer as the bugle-note shivers through the leaves:
Calling as he used to call, faint and far away,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

—From the London *Spectator*.

The EVERETT PIANO.

The Individual Tone Quality of the Everett Piano has given it the approval of leading critics and greatest artists. What constitutes Tone Quality, as exemplified in the Everett Piano, and its value in the musical art of to-day, is thus commented on by the great musical critic

H. E. KREHBIEL

(Mr. Krehbiel has been spending some years in the study of the pianoforte and its literature, and writes with authority.)

Several years ago in one of my books I said of the technical tendency of modern pianists: "We want strength and velocity of finger to be coupled with strength, velocity and penetration of thought. We want no halting or lisping in the proclamation of what the composer has said, but we want the contents of his thought; not the hollow shell, no matter how distinctly its outlines be drawn." A pianist of the type here called must have a perfect pianoforte if he is to fulfil his mission. He must have an instrument capable of expression. The voices of pianofortes are almost as individual as those of men and women, and ought to answer to the stimulus of feeling just as the latter do. Centuries before the pianoforte came into existence, the makers of its precursors (spinets, virginals and harpsichords) busied themselves with the problems presented by this need. Not only did they experiment with a great variety of materials for the jacks, which did the work now assigned to the hammers, but they went so far as to employ the precious metals, silver and gold, for the strings. Tone Quality is the soul of the pianoforte's voice, as much as expressive timbre is the soul of the human voice. One like the other, is the product of a perfect apparatus employed in the service of the emotions. There must be the same nice adjustment of vibratory and resonating agencies in each case. Tone Quantity is well; it is, indeed, essential for all the music composed since the advent of Liszt. But Tone Quality is demanded by all the music that ever was, and will be demanded by all the music that is to come so long as the Art remains in the service of the Beautiful.

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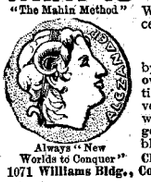

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A Song of Music.

By ETHEL CLIFFORD.

Your music moves me like the sea.
Can you not feel my spirit wake
And lift, and like a strange bird take
Its way to where the wild deer slake
Their thirst in some far desert pool?
My soul, set free in woods of rain,
That which it once had finds again;
Or like some morning-god sees plain
The crimson and the purple stain
Of amaranth and close vervaine
Where Ida greets the dawning-cool.

Your music moves me like the sea.
It brings a sadness half divine,
As that of one who for a sign
Waits all in vain and does resign
The hope that forth his light may shine,
Yet still sits watching day by day.
And then into an older age
It takes my soul, and I engage
Where ancient battles fiercely wage,
And know the triumphs on Time's page
Till Troy becomes my spirit's cage
And Babylon my heritage,
And I grow royal as you play.

Your music moves me like the sea.
Long since what promise from a king
Was unfulfilled that time should bring
So great a gift? May it not be
Perhaps, in ages yet unknown,
I shall be queen and you shall own
No state, but kneel before my throne?
And then, defying gibe and frown,
I shall remember and step down
And yield to you my royal crown
Because that once you played to me.

—From the London *Pilot*.

October's Rose.

By GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Must I from October's wreck
Weave a garland for the brow
Summer's pride was wont to deck,
In days that mock me now?
Frosted bud and drooping flower,
Looked on their happier hour,
Minions, portioners of Death,
Must I twine for beauty's wreath?

Nay, sweetheart, you know not me,
My creed nor my philosophy:—
When the full flame of life is sunk,
When the bounteous draft is drunk,
Shall we, brooding o'er the lees,
Indulge our idle fantasies;
Or strive by painful artful ways
To fan the embers to a blaze,
And cowering in the ghostly light
Whisper that day has vanquish'd night?
Scorn it! and with the Roman cry,
"As I have lived so let me die!"
Shiver the goblet, quench the spark—
Who loved the light will dare the dark.

—From London *Outlook*.

A Reverie.

By ERNEST NEAL LYON.

A fettered menial by day
I babble jargon of the mart,
And never deign to mention Art
But in a condescending way.

I thread a sordid thoroughfare,
Obeisance pay in Mammon-town,
Or Gossipry's gay thistle-down
I bandy lightly here or there.

. . . . . .

But when the social embers glow
And starry lamps in promise shine,
I quaff a cup of Fancy's wine,
And dream the dream of long ago.

I drag my dog-eared Horace down
To scan "*splendidior vitro*"—
How did the tangled sentence go
In classic days of cap and gown?

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Perchance I ride,—such joys are mine,—
My Pegasus in winged flight.
Belike he throws me—luckless wight!
About the middle of the line.

Or I attempt the jolly song
That made the soaring rafters ring—
Have I forgotten how to sing?
It doesn't seem so very long

Since youth and I went hand-in-hand,
And Life was yet in Canto One,
Its weary prose all unbegun,—
We loitered long in Faery-Land.

Her argosies of Hope were freight
With honors, titles manifold,
And Fortune's rainbow-tinted gold,
And bowed beneath its precious weight.
. . . . . .

Night runneth on,—with velvet tread,—
I dream,—and not a voice to warn,—
I waken,—'tis a winter morn,—
And all the flowers of Fancy,—dead!

—From *The Reader* (November).

Ned Braddock.

[1755.]

By JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER.

Said the Sword to the Ax, 'twixt the whacks and the hacks,
"Who's your bold Berserker, cleaving of tracks?
Hewing a highway through greenwood and glen,
Foot-free for cattle and heart-free for men?"
"—Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim,
Carving a cross on the wilderness rim;
In his own doom building large for the Lord,
Steeple and State!" said the Ax to the Sword.

Said the Blade to the Ax, "And shall none say him Nay?
Never a broadsword to bar him the way?
Never a bush where a Huron may hide,
Or the shot of a Shawnee spit red on his side?"
—Down the long trail, from the Fort to the ford,
Naked and streaked, plunge a moccasin'd horde:
Huron and Wyandot, hot for the bout;
Shawnee and Ottawa, barring him out!

Red'ning the ridge, 'twixt a gorge and a gorge,
Bold to the sky, loom the ranks of St. George;
Braddock of Fontenoy, belted and horsed,
For a foe to be struck and a pass to be forced.
—'Twixt the pit and the crest, 'twixt the rocks and the grass,
Where the bush hides the foe and the foe holds the pass,
Beaujeu and Pontiac, striving amain;
Huron and Wyandot, jeering the slain!

Beaujeu, bon camarade! Beaujeu the Gay!
Beaujeu and Death cast their blades in the fray.
Never a rifle that spared when they spoke,
Never a scalp-knife that balked in its stroke.
Till the red hillocks marked where the standards had danced,
And the Grenadiers gasped where their sabres had glanced.
—But Braddock raged fierce in that storm by the ford,
And railed at his "curs" with the flat of his sword!

Said the Sword to the Ax, "Where's your Berserker now?
Lo! his bones mark a path for a countryman's cow.
And Beaujeu the Gay? Give him place, right or wrong,
In your tale of a camp, or your stave of a song."
—"But Braddock of Fontenoy, stubborn and grim,
Who but he carved a cross on the wilderness rim?
In his own doom building large for the Lord,
Steeple and State!" Said the Ax to the Sword.

—From *Yale Alumni Weekly.*

Transcendence.

By CAROLYN WELLS.

Dear Heart, altho Ambition's trumpet-call
Arouses thee in triumph to respond;
Remember that its guerdon is not all—
I am beyond.

System Begins at Home

THIS IS AN AGE OF SYSTEM. The papers are full of advertisements of systems and system makers. The successful merchant and manufacturer prides himself on the exact way his business is run. He can tell you to a fraction of a cent the cost of each article he manufactures. He knows what per cent must be added for his non-productive expenses. He knows what each salesman earns him. He knows a lot more things about his business than one would believe possible to know.

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A single man spends his money and is satisfied as long as the money lasts. After he marries, things become a trifle more complex. He finds that the money does not hold out. He wants to save. Where shall he begin? He generally does some such foolish thing as cutting out cigars, or walking down to business—for a while.

Take hold of the proposition in a broader way. Analyze your outlay. It may require a radical change to put the matter right. Where does your money go? Car fare last year—how much? Rent—how much? Now figure. Would it be better to pay more rent and less car fare? Is it better to be a suburbanite and pay car fare? Housekeeping divides itself into such items as groceries, help, rent, gas, fuel, etc. Boarding will cost you so much. Which is better? Last year you ran the furnace. John is shoveling coal this year. Does he burn more or less? The past three months, Mary the cook, has been in charge of the kitchen. The meat and grocery bill is double that of the same three months one year ago. Let Mary depart. Your doctors and medicines cost so much. How much did you spend for a vacation? Better spend more on recreation. Know what you are doing in order to know what you can do.

The originator of The Economy Expense Book was an expert accountant. He could keep the books of anything from a grocery store to a railroad. He could compute the intricate costs of a factory's product to a farthing. He didn't give much thought to his own money. Then he did some things, and he realized he must economize, but where? In what direction could he curtail? He had nothing tangible beyond guesswork to go by. He must have some sort of figures to guide him. He wanted to see what each department of his household and personal outlay cost. A book was drawn up and printed. It was simple enough for a child, but it gave results; it showed things. It pointed out just what everything cost. Its totals showed comparisons by weeks, months and years of similar expenses. It had to show. You couldn't hide it. It showed where you were increasing or running behind. That book was THE ECONOMY EXPENSE BOOK.

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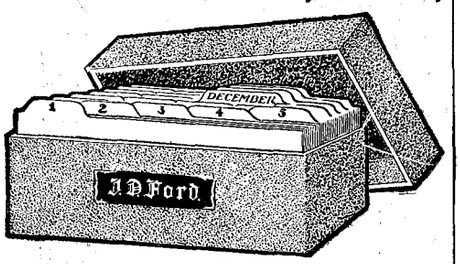

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But we are getting ahead of our story. This little box of cards is called the Perpetual Reminder. "Worth forty-seven pigeon holes," as one user says, and any number of note books. Placed in your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters—all the memorandums—now scattered about the office. It is a complete desk and pocket card system. It has guide cards by months and days and a quantity of fine, heavy linen two by five inch record cards. The cards are in an ingenious silk-cloth covered board box—ingenious because of a peculiar arrangement which keeps the TODAY cards always to the front, and the guide cards always in sight. On the front of the handsome box is your name in gold letters. The other fellows in the office will soon see the great value of the Perpetual Reminder, and they might "borrow" it if it weren't for your name staring them in the face.

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Dear Heart, when grief and sorrow bow thee low
And hold thee in a grim and silent bond—
Tho to their farthest confines thou may'st go,
I am beyond.

—*From Scribner's Magazine, November.*

PERSONALS.

An Authority on Penology.—Some years ago when Richard Harding Davis penetrated the trans-Mississippi to gather material for his book, "The West from a Car Window," says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he stopped over in a small Indian Territory town where he was assured there was plenty of local color.

Proceeding along the street, he met two men apparently just in from some distant ranch. They were tall, untamed, intoxicated, and "bad." Placing a hand of size on Mr. Davis's shoulder one of them said:

"Young feller, is there a jail in this yere town where they lock up men?"

Mr. Davis saw that his best chance of avoiding trouble was to meet the man on his own ground of boisterous camaraderie, so he looked up and said carelessly:

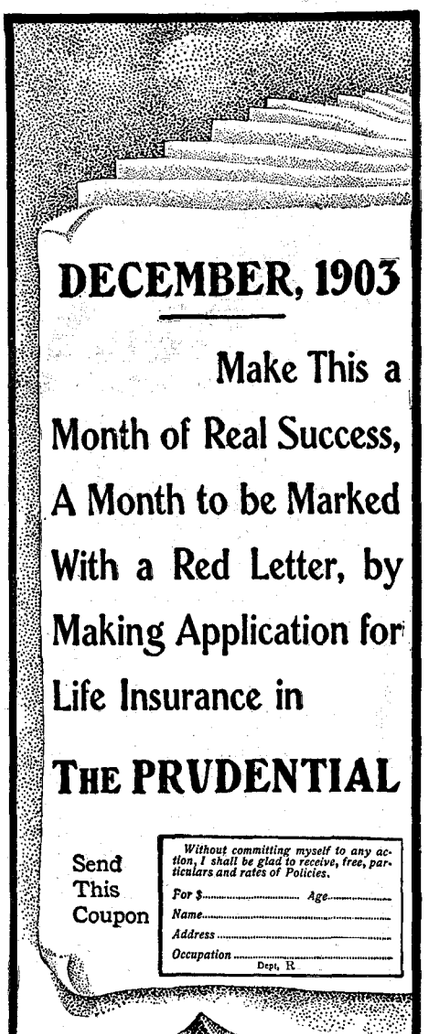
"Guess not. I've been here two days and I——"

"There ain't none then," broke in the man with a tremendous thump on the author's back; "you'd 'a' been in it 'fore this time if there was!" and they passed joyously on, leaving Mr. Davis with another tube of the desired local color.

A Puzzling Answer.—Julian Hawthorne, whose reminiscences of his father, Nathaniel, have just been issued by the Harpers under the title "Hawthorne and His Circle," is sometimes confused with his father in the minds of certain readers.

When, a few years ago, Nathaniel Hawthorne's great romance, "The Scarlet Letter," went out of copyright, it was reprinted by many publishers all over the country, and thousands of readers became acquainted with it for the first time. Readers are not always very observant of the precise names of authors, and one day Julian Hawthorne received a request for an autograph from a lady who professed herself one of his most ardent admirers. "I think," she wrote, "that I have read everything that you have produced; but I must say that that last thing of yours, 'The Scarlet Letter,' is by far the best work that you have ever done." "Did the lady get the autograph?" was asked by one of his friends to whom Julian Hawthorne related the story. "Oh yes," he replied; "and I told her that, so far from that being my last work, it was published when I was only four years old."

Pope Pius X. Stole the Meat.—The following interesting story of Pope Pius X. was written by Salvatore Cortesi for the Christmas *Success*, and is part of an article telling of the Pope's boyhood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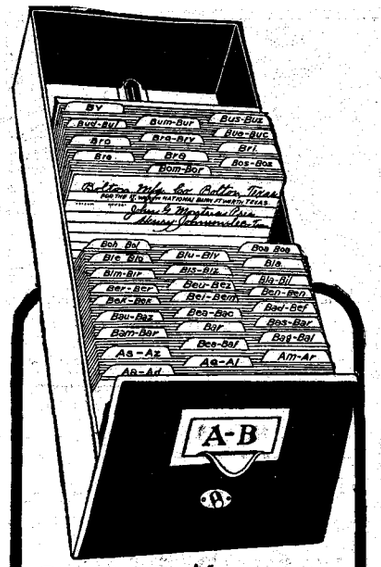

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days, when he was known to his comrades as Beppi Sarto:

His sister lived with him (the Pope), and was often in despair because there was nothing in the house to eat and nothing in the house with which to buy food. One day she had procured a fine piece of beef and had promptly put it in a pot to make soup. Near the dinner hour she came rushing to her brother, crying:

"The meat is stolen!"

"Perhaps it was the cat."

"The cat! A cat can not carry off the pot, too!" Thereupon he added insult to injury by saying:

"My dear sister, I fear you do not attend very well to the kitchen. It was I who took them to give to a poor man who said his wife was ill in bed and needed broth."

"Well, at least I suppose she could not eat the pot!" said the other indignantly. "Now what are you going to have for your dinner, I should like to know? I am sure you have not a cent in your pocket." Beppi indulgently turned out his empty pockets and then said: "Never mind, never mind, sister, God will provide for us!" But He did not provide another piece of beef for dinner that day.

Abigail Adams and Her Clothes.— Mr. A. Maurice Low contributes to *Harper's Weekly* an interesting character study of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. One of the anecdotes which Mr. Low tells of him gives one an insight into the peculiar powers of the man.

It was in the last session of Congress. Following the remodeling of the White House, there was an auction sale of old furniture, and among other things a sideboard, which had been presented to the wife of President Hayes by the young women of Cincinnati, was sent to the auction-room. It seemed to one Democratic member that a ruthless indignity was about to be committed, and he introduced a resolution demanding an investigation of the heinous transaction. When he had finished, and while some of the Republican members were quaking and wondering whether it would be their duty to impeach the President, "Uncle Joe" Cannon arose:

"Mr. Speaker," he declaimed, "we are told that in the early days of the republic, Abigail Adams hung out her laundry to dry in the East Room of the White House. Good God, Mr. Speaker, where is that clothes-line now?" After that and the uproarious shout which followed, no more was heard of the sideboard.

When Morgan's Money Talked.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan rarely indulges in speech-making. On one occasion, however, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he made a palpable hit in an after-dinner effort. The affair was a banquet to celebrate the successful and long-continued pastorate of the well known Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York.

Mr. Morgan had been prevailed on to act as toastmaster, with the understanding, however, that no speech was to be expected from him. When the cigar-and-story point of the dinner was

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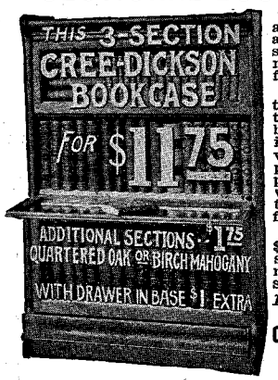

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reached Mr. Morgan touched off each speaker by a simple "naming of his name." But the diners grew impatient, and finally the prevailing sentiment expressed itself in cries of "Speech! Speech!" and significant glances at the head of the table.

Mr. Morgan, whose genius for mastery is only equaled by his tact in yielding a point, rose and began to describe how Doctor Rainsford had been induced to come to the church. He told of the doubt and the hesitation.

"Would he come or would he not come?" said Mr. Morgan. "And what would lead to his decision?"

At this period in his speech Mr. Morgan became slightly embarrassed, and thrust his hand deep down in the pocket of his trousers, where it encountered and jingled some silver currency.

"What would cause him to decide to come to our church?" repeated Mr. Morgan, and again came the answering jingle of the coin, audible to every diner in the room. Then with a final tinkle of money, Mr. Morgan went on hastily: "So Dr. Rainsford decided to come."

The reference to the call and acceptance, with this implied side-light on the cause that prevailed was too much for the guests, and the best laugh of the evening was equally on the rector and the toastmaster.

A Daredevil from New York.—"If it is ever written, the story of the life of Herbert O. Jeffries, commander of the Pacific flotilla of the new Panama republic, will make the lurid tales of our Western scouts seem fit for the nursery," says a member of the Geological Survey, who has spent considerable time in Central America, and who happened to be on terms of good-fellowship with Jeffries. He was born in New York and is a graduate of West Point. He has been a prominent factor in every important revolution within the past seventeen years in Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and the United States of Colombia. Jeffries's stormy career probably started in Guatemala under the first Barrios. Here is one of the incidents of his career as related in the New York *Sun* by the member of the Geological Survey:

Jeffries fell out with Barrios, and was exiled and a price put on his head. He fled to Guatemala, with Gen. P. P. Brannon, a redoubtable Pennsylvanian fighter.

Both were welcomed by Don Luis Bogran, known as the Diaz of Central America, then president. They planned the ambuscade which resulted in the slaughter of nearly four hundred Guatemala invaders.

Under President Bogran's administration, Americans were strictly in it. Concessions were granted them for nearly everything they asked, and peace prevailed throughout the land.

An American named Cecil was made administrator of the telegraph lines; a Virginian built the water-works and a wagon-road to the Pacific coast; a Louisianian was chief of police, and Major Burke, once state treasurer of Louisiana, managed the mineral resources.

Among the Americans who flocked to the capital at Tegucigalpa was a New Yorker named Palmer, a polished gentleman, and the possessor

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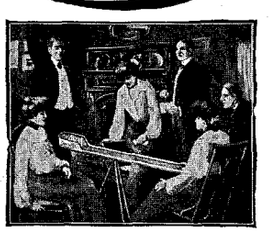

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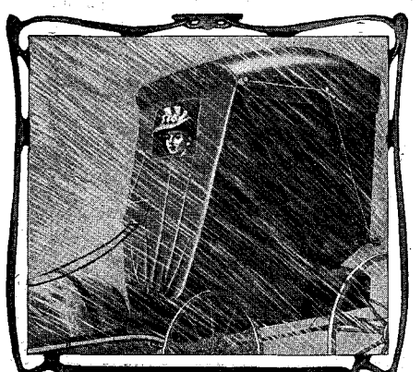

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of a magnificent baritone voice. Palmer and Jeffries became chummy at once, and for months were inseparable, Both were in demand at social functions, Jeffries being a fine tenor singer and passionately fond of music.

Their popularity roused the jealousy of Cecil, who, while carefully avoiding Jeffries, constantly sought a quarrel with Palmer. On the night of a Presidential ball, Cecil, drunk and noisy, met Palmer in the barroom of the Picalilly Hotel, grossly insulted him, and then shot him dead. So powerful was Cecil's influence that he was not even arrested.

Jeffries was at Yuscaran, two days' distant by the usual mode of travel, but he made the journey in twenty-four hours, killing two mules en route. He wired Cecil that he was coming to kill him.

When Jeffries rode up to the hotel, fully twelve hours before he was expected, he found Cecil in the barroom, surrounded by a number of native officers, boasting of what he would do to Palmer's friend. Jeffries's entrance was the occasion of a stampede on the part of the natives, many of whom threw themselves headlong out of the windows in their frantic efforts to escape the calm, determined-looking man in the doorway, whose big revolver seemed to cover every man in the room.

Two shots rang out almost together. Jeffries strode into the yard, quietly mounted his mule, and, without a look backward, rode away.

Cecil was found a few minutes later, dead, with a bullet in his heart. Just over the panel of the door through which Jeffries entered, on a line with his head, was the mark of Cecil's bullet. It was a duel to the death, and Palmer was avenged. There was no trial.

Jeffries owns about 50,000 acres of valuable timber land in the line of the Panama canal, so that his interests, naturally, are with the new republic.

Speaker Cannon Rebuked.—The Hon. Joseph Cannon started for the Capitol the other morning, and, as usual, he was smoking a cigar. He succeeded in catching a car, but, finding the rear platform crowded, the Speaker walked through the ear to the front platform and took his station by the side of the motorman, well to one side, where the brake handle couldn't hit him. Then, according to the Washington *Post*, this occurred:

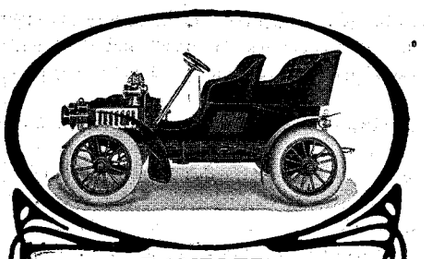
The motorman turned on the Speaker of the House:

"Say," he growled, "ain't there room enough in the car for you? You can't ride out here; it's again' the rules."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the Speaker, in the humblest of voices, touching his hat at the time, "I wasn't aware of that," and he returned meekly to the rear platform.

Got Ahead of Russell Sage.—One of the few men who have ever managed to get ahead of Russell Sage in a business transaction is a young curb broker named Tucker, and he did so more by accident than design. The New York *Mail and Express* tells us how it happened:

Tucker had ten shares of gas stock he was trying hard to dispose of, with no result. Finally,



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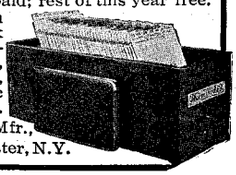

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one of his acquaintances, in a spirit of fun, said to him: "Say, old man, I understand that Sage wants that stock bad, and is willing to pay 95 for it."

At that time the stock was selling for 91, when it sold at all, so naturally Tucker, who was a newcomer on the curb, started off post-haste for Mr. Sage's office, and half an hour later offered his shares in person at 95.

"Don't want it young man," was the financier's reply. "I can go out and buy all I want at 91."

Then, as he realized that he had been "taken in," an idea struck Tucker. "Mr. Sage," he said, "since you don't want to buy my stock, maybe you'd like to sell me any of the same stock you may own at 93."

"Eh, what?" queried Mr. Sage. "Ninety-three?" He pondered for a moment. Then, "I'll take your ten shares at 95," he said. And the sale was made.

A little later on, when Mr. Sage found that he really could have bought all the stock he wanted at 91, his feelings were anything but friendly toward Mr. Tucker. The next day, however, he was in a different frame of mind. "Any man," he said, "who can take care of himself like that is useful, and I want Mr. Tucker to watch out for any business I may have on the curb."

And that is what Mr. Tucker is doing to-day.

A Defective Title.—When Beriah Wilkins, who is now the proprietor of the Washington *Post*, was in Congress from Ohio, he was also president of a national bank. Once he was ordered away by his physician, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and he went to a little village in Georgia, where he was a perfect stranger. Nobody apparently cared to know him. He sat around the hotel for two weeks doing nothing; then he decided to go back to Washington.

He found he did not have enough money to pay his hotel bill and his railroad fare. He did not care to make a check, so he went over to the little bank that faced the public square and told the aged banker who he was, saying he desired to make a draft for $200 on the bank of which he was president.

"I don't know you," said the banker, "but you can make the draft, and if the bank honors it I will give you the money."

"I can't wait that long," Wilkins replied, "I want the money now."

"Identify yourself," said the banker. Mr. Wilkins showed the banker his name as president of the Ohio bank in the Bank Directory and produced some letters.

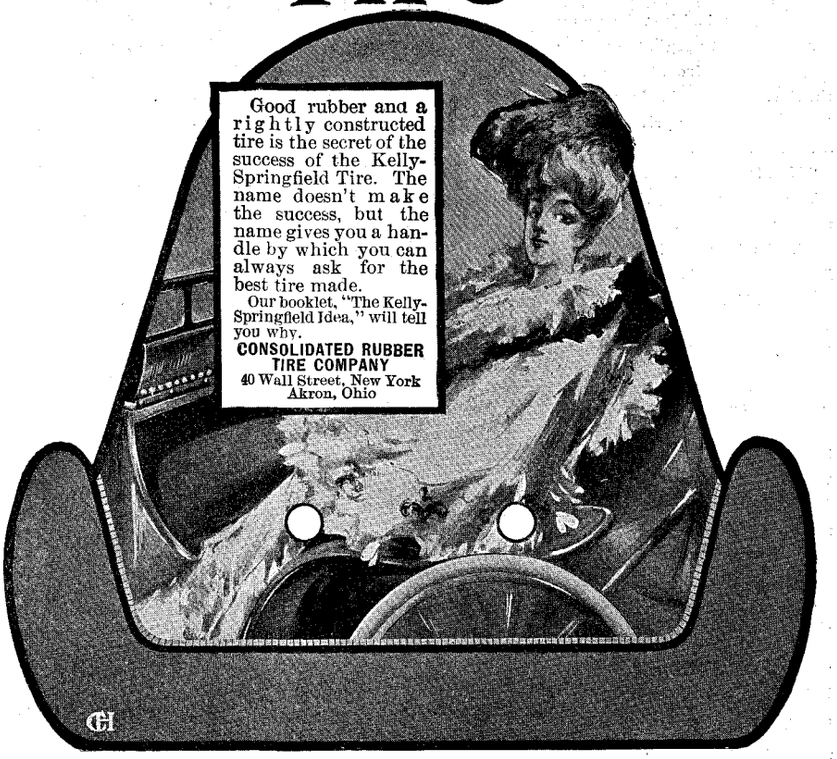
"That's all right," said the banker, "but I can't let you have the money on such an identification."

Wilkins argued. The banker was obdurate. Finally, after half an hour's talk, the banker softened and said: "Let me see the tag on your shirt. If the initials are right I'll cash the draft." Wilkins opened his waistcoat. The letters "J. P. B." loomed red and distinct on the tag.

He had on one of half a dozen shirts his shirtmaker had sold him for cost because the man for whom they were made didn't take them.

The General Smiled.—In the Boer War, one of the columns, half Canadian and half regular, under

The Kelly-Springfield Tire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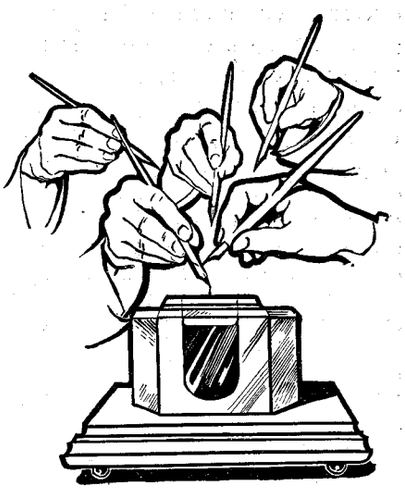

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General Ian Hamilton, became so notorious for looting that the soldiers were nicknamed "The Thousand Thieves." General Hamilton reviewed them one day in a small village near Bloemfontein, says *The Times*, New York, for the purpose of warning them against any future depredations.

The column had just drawn up and was waiting for Hamilton to begin the review when a ragged rooster ran out from a hut and across the front of the line. A kind of shiver ran through the volunteers. Suddenly a private left the ranks and took after the rooster.

"Halt!" shouted Hamilton.

The soldier ran on. He shortly overtook the rooster and turned back, wringing the neck of the fowl. As he passed the general he noted the fierce scowl on his face. The soldier was an Irish boy from Toronto and not easily daunted, but this time he temporized. Throwing the defunct rooster at the general's feet, he said:

"There, now; I'll tache ye t' halt whin the Gineral says so!"

History records that the column laughed and the general smiled. Also that the soldier got only two days in "quad" for one of the most barefaced breaches of discipline in the records of the most irregular corps in the army.

An English Premier's Political Debut.—The beginning of Lord Salisbury's parliamentary career, as told by his biographer, Frederick Dosglas How, illustrates one of the worst features of the English political system of half a century ago—the pocket borough—now eliminated. The town of Stamford was represented in Parliament by two members, who were really appointed by the Marquis of Exeter, tho the forms of an election were preserved. When a vacancy occurred in 1853, Robert Lord Cecil, then twenty-three years of age, was selected by the marquis. *The Youth's Companion* says:

The whole proceeding was something of a farce. The electors had never heard of him until a letter from Lord Exeter's lawyer told them they were to change their representative, and informed them of the member selected for them. That was quickly followed by a personal visit from the candidate, when a so-called canvass was made.

The notices which invited his supporters to assist at this function were issued for both the Wednesday and Thursday mornings of his visit, and were in the following form:

STAMFORD ELECTION.

The friends of Lord Robert G. Cecil are respectfully requested to meet his lordship at the George Hotel, St. Martin's, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock precisely, to accompany him on the canvass. J. PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*

On the Thursday afternoon a handbill was issued by Lord Robert saying that the result of the canvass was "most satisfactory," and earnestly requesting the attendance of his friends on the following Monday morning to accompany him to the hustings. Meantime he had put out an election address.

When he was elected he made a speech, and a local paper states that when he stepped forward he was "slightly cheered." He spoke well,—that

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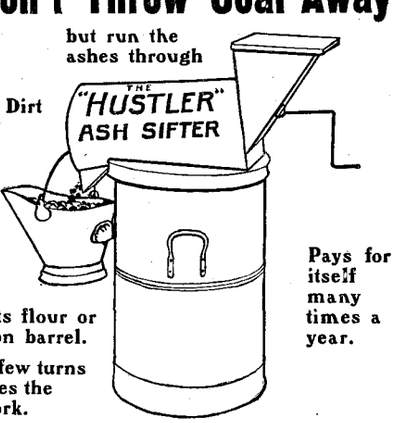

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was conceded by those who heard him,—but he does not seem to have given the people of Stamfore in those early days any idea of the real power that lay beneath his quiet exterior.

Ellen Terry at the Play.—Clara Morris, in the December *McClure's*, relates this incident which occured at one of her performances in New York:

One muggy, dank, dark day I was playing "Alixe" at a New York matinée. The great house was packed with a genuine East-Side audience. As I entered for the second act I noticed that occupants had arrived for the empty stage-box. A tall, slight woman stood there with her back to us while her escort unfastened her cloak I spoke my line: "I will serve the coffee, Claudine—you may go," and instantly a clear voice, with a sort of I-told-you-so ring to it, said: "There she is—any one could tell by the voice."

The gentleman said quickly: "H-s-sh! h-s-sh!" and with a swift glance of inquiry about her and a faint laugh at being overheard, the delinquent sank into a chair in the shadow, set her chin in her hand, gave one comprehensive sweeping glance over the stage and then turned her attention to me and my soliloquy; and I suddenly wondered if the maid had pinned my sash down behind and whether my skirts hung well, while my hand stole up to feel if the rose at my throat was nestling correctly in the tulle—or was just anyhow. There was, you see, such intensity in the stranger's look. And then some incidental music was played, and it was too loud, but before I could catch the leader's eye and quiet him with a warning gesture, I had heard an impatient "Piano—*pianimisso!*" from the alert woman in the box, and then I *knew* what I had suspected in that comprehensive sweeping first glance about the stage, and at my exit I remarked: "That's an actress in that box."

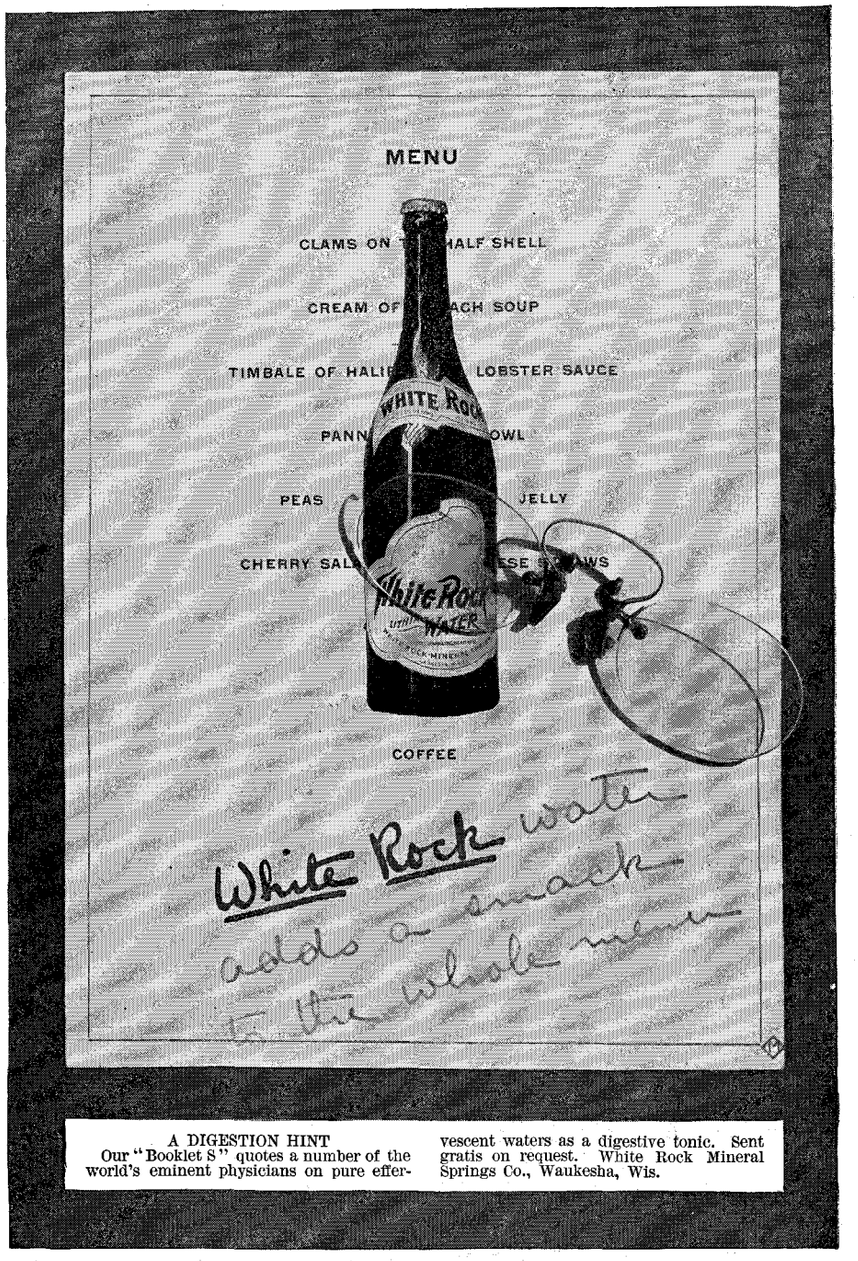
"Well, I should say so!" agreed the local manager. "And she's come splashing across town through a mud bath, just to see you! But that's her, if she wants a thing—that's Ellen Terry al over."

"W—who?" I stammered. "W—why, she's playing! What are you talking about?"

"I'm talking about the woman in the box. She plays to-night, but not at the matinée. There goes her hat," he laughed. "She never took her eyes from the scene, but just pitched the thing that hurt or bothered her anywhere it happened to land. That's an Ellen Terry trick, and you ought to know her by that alone."

Lincoln Miscellanies.—Mr. Lincoln manifested no concern for his personal appearance, so far as dressing went, writes Gibson William Harris, in his "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," now appearing in *The Woman's Home Companion*, for as long as his clothing was clean and comfortable the cut of it did not trouble him in the least. His indifference respecting dress was equaled by his indifference respecting money. Says Mr. Harris;

His wants were few and simple, and as long as he had enough to supply them for the present he seemed to have no use for money, except to give it away or lend it, often with no expectation of return, to those in need of it. He preferred plain



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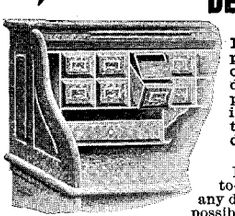

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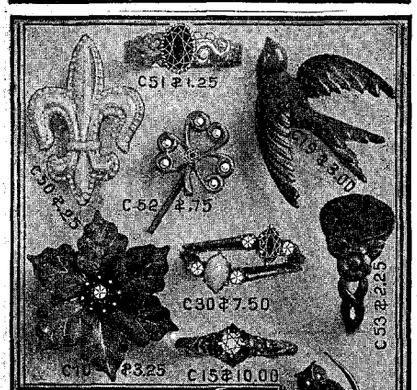

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food, and a very moderate amount satisfied him. Of liquors he often said he did not know the taste, nor did he use tobacco in any form.

He had a decided fondness for chess and checkers, though no games of any kind were permitted at the office. In playing either, his method was to act on the defensive until the game had reached a stage where an aggressive policy was clearly indicated. He liked ten-pins also and occasionally indulged in them. Whatever may have been his youthful tastes in regard to hunting and fishing, at this period both sports were ignored.

From his mother, a woman of superior endowments he inherited a melancholy that was ineradicable, though it became less marked after his marriage. The angle of incidence is the same as that of reflection; day and night, taking the year through, divide the twenty-four hours equally. Lincoln was gifted with an extraordinary sense of humor, and necessarily he must know its counterpart of gloom. It was my good fortune to see in him very much more of the bright side than the dark. When in repose or in deep contemplation, his face even then wore a sad, or more correctly a faraway, expression, that made one long to wake him up, as it were, and bring him back to his accustomed geniality and winning smile. I never heard his partner or any one else in Springfield refer to his occasional blue spells, and am very sure he got altogether more of merriment than of moping out of life. It took me no great time to learn that a very slight thing would break up his brooding.

He liked to read the Bible, and in his way he was a religious man, though not a church-member. At the period in question his position seemed to be that he shrank from subscribing in full to any of the creeds that were known to him; he would not make a pretense of doing that, and could not force himself to it as a duty. His character as a total abstainer being well known, he was often called on to make temperance addresses, yet he did not join any temperance society. It is significant that he never belonged to a fraternal order, nor to a secret society of any kind.

Mr. Harris, who, by the way, was a law student in Lincoln & Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847, goes on to tell how Lincoln spent his days of leisure.

When the courts were not in session the senior partner spent more time out of the office than in it. A likely place to find him was some street corner, there discussing with others at their ease the topics of the day. He chummed with every one, Whig or Democrat, and particularly with the young men, a class among whom he was especially popular. He was hail-fellow with them all. From the time of his mature manhood Lincoln learned more, as I believe, from contact with his fellowmen than from books. "Honest Old Abe" was a colloquialism familiar to all Springfield before he was thirty-seven. Strange to say, he deemed himself old, and took undisguised pleasure in fathering many of us younger persons, including some already in their thirties.

It would not be fair to speak of Lincoln as an idler save in his aversion to bodily labor. His brain was a singularly active one—seemed never to rest, never to tire. Yet as a formal student Lincoln struck me as actually lazy. Days of leisure came frequently, and on such he might some-

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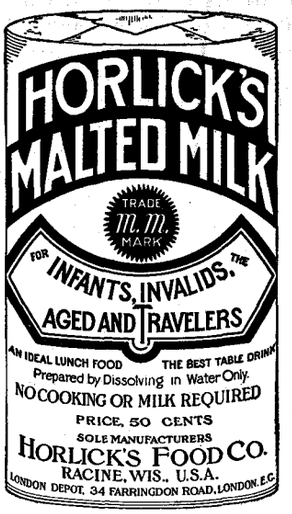

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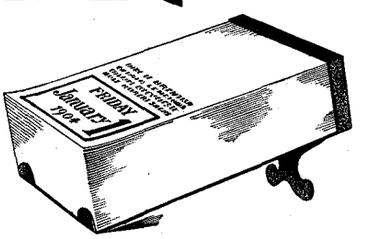

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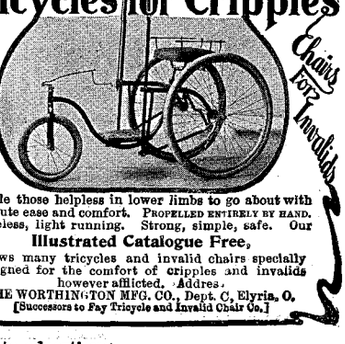

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times be seen sitting in his chair, with his feet on the office table, reading the office copy of Burns or Byron. He would read for an hour or more, then close the book and stretch himself at full length on the office lounge, his feet projecting over the end of it, hands under his head and eyes closed, and in this attitude would digest the mental food he had just taken, not merely thinking over what he had read, but seeking to reproduce it in his mind. But weeks might pass before this would be repeated. He read but little at the office, and I have never imagined there was much burning of the midnight oil at his home.

The truth is, unless I am greatly mistaken, Abraham Lincoln never studied hard at any period of his life, He did not need to study *hard*. With him a single reading was sufficient to afford a clear insight into any ordinary subject. It almost seemed as if, in a previous existence, he had acquired a knowledge of things, and in this life needed only to refresh his memory, now by reading and now by colloquy with others.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Worm at Home.—DIDACTIC MAMMA: "Now, then, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?"

CHARLIE (with emphasis): "Yes, mamma."

DIDACTIC MAMMA: "And, Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor worm."

CHARLIE: "Do you mean dad?"—*Illustrated Bits* (London).

Sometimes.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Bobby, where do good people go when they die?"

BOBBY (glibly): "To heaven."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Yes, that is right. And if a person who is wicked all the way through dies, where does he go?"

BOBBY: "To the police-station."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

A Needed Invention.—CASEY: "Oi see there's bin another railroad wreck due to an open switch.'

CASSIDY: "Ay, 'tis a pity some wan don't invint a switch thot'll stay shut when it's open."—Philadelphia *Press*.

A Moving Speech.—"I was much moved by a speech I heard yestiddy." "Wot was it?" "A park cop said 'gettinblazesoutofhere!'"—Denver *Post*.

One Way.—HANNIGAN: "Shure, these scales is no good at all for me. They only weigh the helt o' 200 pounds, an' Oi'm near to 250."

FLANNIGAN: "Well, man alive, can't ye git on thim twice?"—Philadelphia *Press*.

The Reply Unkind.—BENHAM: "Our boy was a pretty baby, but he gets more homely every day."

MRS. BENHAM: "Well, you didn't expect him to

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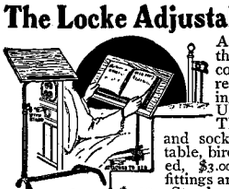

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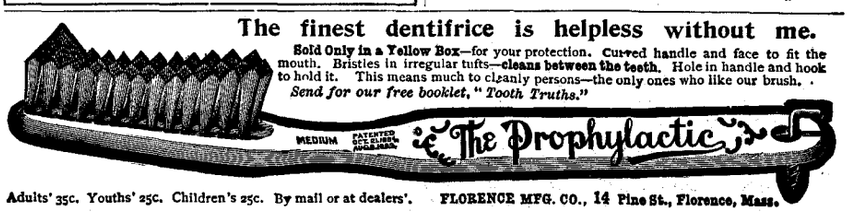

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get to look like you all at once, did you?"—Brooklyn *Life*.

Literary Reputation.—"Lizette," said Mrs Goldrich to her maid, "I wish you would run up to my room, get the novel on my writing-desk, cut the pages, take it back to Miss Bookhides, present my compliments and thanks, and tell her the story aroused my most profound interest."—*Tit-Bits*.

Her Husband Was Not In.—"Husband in?" asked the gas collector, cheerfully.

"No," answered the woman, "he isn't at home."

"Expecting him soon?" asked the collector.

"Well," the woman replied thoughtfully, "I don't know exactly; I've been lookin' for him for seventeen years, and he hasn't turned up yet. You travel about a good deal, and if you see a man who looks as tho he'd make me a pretty good husband, tell him I'm still awaitin' and send him along."—*Tit-Bits*.

At the Club.—"Come, come, Brown. Do go home, old man; it's two o'clock. What will Mrs. B. say?"

"Rest easy, my boy. Mrs. B. was just as mad three hours ago as she's going to be all night."—*Life*.

He Knew His Bible.—SMALL BOY: "Mamma says you are a very rich man."

THE VISITOR: "Your mother exaggerates, Willie; I'm not so very rich."

SMALL BOY: "Ain't you rich enough to go to hell?"—*Life*.

Economy.—THE HUSBAND: "What! You don't mean to say those furs were three hundred dollars?"

WIFE: "Yes; but I'm to be very careful of them. In fact, I ordered another set for only a hundred, so as to keep these for best."—*Life*.

Estimated.—"Papa, what's the difference between the Upper Ten and the Four Hundred?"

"Oh, about sixty-eight millions."—*Life*.

The Favored Few.—"Don't you believe, then, that 'public office is a public trust?'"

"Oh, sure, it's very like a trust. Some fellows seem to have a regular monopoly of it."—Philadelphia *Press*.

Humanity.—SERGEANT: "What did you arrest this man for?"

OFFICER KEEGAN: "For his own safety, sergeant! He was too drunk to protect himself and insisted on going home!"—*Puck*.

Didn't Bother Him.—An Englishman and a German were traveling together in a diligence, and both were smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but all to no purpose. At one moment he would, with a superabundance of politeness, apologize for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishman exclaimed, "Why the

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dickens can't you leave me alone? Your coat-tail has been burning for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother you about it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Slightly Rattled.—"I want a Turkish bath," said the man.

"Yes, sir; what size?" absent-mindedly asked the clerk, who had been employed formerly by a haberdasher.

"What?" snorted the man. "I said I wanted a Turkish bath."

"Oh!—er—yes, sir. Shall I send it home, or will you take it with you?"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

She Got the Candy.—It was a Chicago child, not yet three years old, who, having been punished by her mother, called up her father on the telephone for sympathy. "Papa," was the call that his stenographer heard on answering the ring.

"Why, it's the baby," she said to her employer. The startled man, with visions of disaster in his mind, caught the receiver and said:

"What is it, baby?"

"Mamma panked me," came the reply.

"What do you want me to do about it?" asked the relieved and amused parent.

"Come right home and bring me a pound of candy," said the child.

How it Happened.—It was just after the apple incident, and Eve was growing restless.

"Do you know," she said, "I am beginning to feel the shopping instinct come over me. Really, my dear Adam, I must go down-town and get a few little things."

In four hours she came back loaded with bundles and a satisfied smile, clad in a peek-a-boo waist and a hip skirt.

"Good gracious!" said Adam, "this is worse than I dreamed of. What next?"

"Simply this," replied Eve. "I must get up a sewing society. Here I am with no neighbor and dying to gossip. What shall I do?" and she wept bitterly. There seemed no help for it.

"Well," she said, thoughtfully, at last, "I'll donate this impulse to future generations, and just because I haven't been able to satisfy it, they'll have it ten times worse. And now——"

"What next?" groaned Adam, as he puffed his first cigar.

"I begin to feel an impulse," said Eve, "to shine in society; there being no one to snub, I'll have to look down on you. How shameful it is that I had to marry beneath me."

Adam merely smiled and took his first drink.

"Have your little fun," he observed, gaily. "This isn't half so bad as I dreamed."

Eve turned upon him.

"It isn't, eh!" she said. "Well, what do you think? Here's the most powerful impulse of all. I begin to feel a growing desire to reform the world, and I'm going to begin on you!"

Then it was that, in desperation of spirit, Adam groaned.

"Alas!" he muttered. "You are a true wo-

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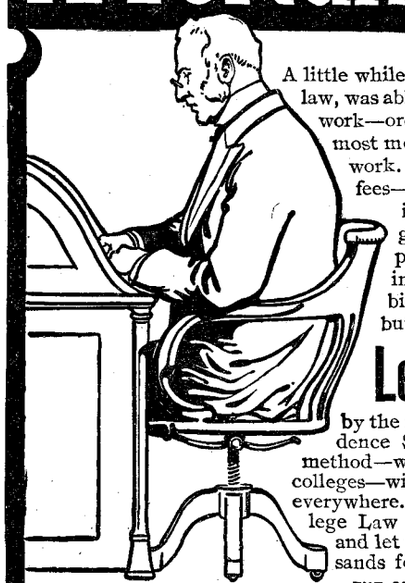

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man. I begin to wish I had never been made!"—TOM MASSON in *Brooklyn Life*.

Another Fish Story.—This one is told by ex-President Cleveland about a shop-keeper in a town visited by the ex-President last summer on a fishing excursion.

"For the purpose of advertising fishing-rods which he had for sale, the shop-keeper had a large rod hanging outside his shop, with an artificial fish at the end of it. Late one night a townsman who had been dining a bit too well happened to see this fish. He looked at it, then went cautiously to the door and knocked gently.

"Who's there?" demanded the shop-keeper from an upper window.

"Sh-h! Don't make a noise, but come down as quietly as you can," was the reply.

Thinking something serious was the matter, the man dressed and stole down-stairs.

"Now, what's the matter?" he inquired.

"Hist! Pull your line in quick; you've got a bite!" admonished the bibulous one.—New York *Times*.

A More Profitable Field.—"But the pirate is not what it used to be."

"Is it not?"

"Far from it. Had I my life to live again, I would stay ashore and enter politics."—*Puck*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

November 23.—Germany recognizes the republic of Panama.

November 25.—Despatches from Bogota state that the Government had issued orders to raise the army footing to 100,000 men if General Reyes's mission failed.

November 26.—The Panama Junta unanimously decide to ratify the canal treaty with the United States.

November 28.—General Reyes, special envoy of Colombia, arrives in Washington, and offers to grant the United States all the canal concessions it desires absolutely free of cost.

SANTO DOMINGO.

November 24.—Santo Domingo surrenders to the revolutionists and President Wos y Gil and his ministers take refuge on a German warship.

November 25.—Articles of capitulation are signed at Santo Domingo, the insurgents guaranteeing protection of lives and property.

November 26.—United States Minister Powell annonnces the end of the revolution in Santo Domingo.

November 27.—United States Minister Powell refuses to acknowledge the provisional government.

November 29.—General Wos y Gil, the exiled president of San Domingo, arrives at San Juan, P. R.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 23.—An Argentine war-ship rescues the members of Nordenskjoid antarctic expedition, whose vessel was crushed in the ice in February.

November 24.—Efforts are being made to urge William O'Brien to withdraw his resignation as member of Parliament from Cork.

November 25.—Turkey accepts the Austro-Russian plan of reforms in Macedonia.

November 26.—Because of disorder in the lower House of the Hungarian Diet several members are suspended.

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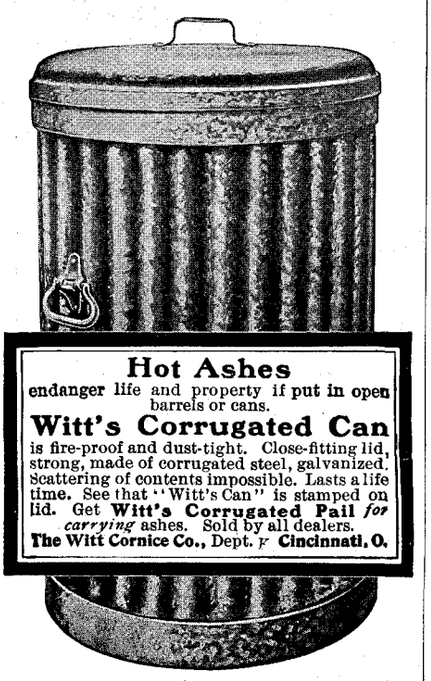

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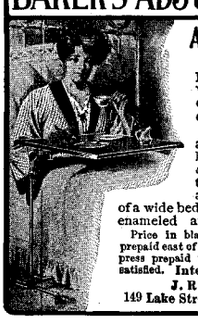

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November 27.—Spain withdraws the exequaturs of all Venezuelan consuls in Spain.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that Russia and Japan have reached an agreement regarding Manchuria, but that the delay in the negotiations was caused by the inability to reach an understanding about Korea.

November 28.—Emperor William postpones the transatlantic yacht race, for which he offered a cup, *until 1905*.

King Peter, of Servia, forward to Washington an autograph letter to President Roosevelt announcing his accession.

November 29.—Robert P. Skinner, on a mission from the United States to the King of Abyssinia, reaches Harrar, and is welcomed by Menelik's troops.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 23.—*Senate:* The Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba is discussed. Senator Morgan, in discussing the Panama Canal question, attacks the President's Panama policy. A subcommittee on Military Affairs will go to Cuba to take testimony in the matter of charges against General Wood.

November 24.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan continues his speech on the Panama situation. The Isle of Pines treaty is sent back to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Correspondence submitted by President Polk in 1847 on the treaty with New Granada in 1846 is made public.

House: Representative Hill's bill for currency reform is presented.

November 25.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack speaks against the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and the Newlands resolution for annexaaion of Cuba is discussed.

November 27.—Both houses, after brief sessions, adjourn until December 1.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 24.—President Roosevelt entertains at luncheon a number of labor leaders from Butte, Mont.

The Cabinet discusses the attitude of the opposition on the Panama policy, and says that the Administration was entirely willing to stand on its record in the matter.

The President confers with Governor Odell, Senator Platt, George W. Dunn, of New York; the political situation in New York State is discussed, and Governor Odell is recognized as the State Republican leader.

Charges of attempted bribery of President Nixon, of the United States Shipbuilding Company, by Charles M. Schwab, are made in the Shipbuilding hearing in New York.

November 25.— The Chicago street-railway strike is settled.

Arms and ammunition are sent to Denver from the Government Arsenal at Rock Island for use of the Colorado National Guard in connection with the miners' strikes.

November 26.—The *Cedric*, which was reported to have been sunk, arrives safely in New York.

November 27.—President Roosevelt attends the funeral of his uncle, J. K. Gracie, in New York; despite unusual police precautions a crank hands a letter to the President.

Three youths, charged with committing nine murders and many robberies in Chicago in the last three months, are captured in Indiana after a fierce fight.

November 28.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British Ambassador, arrives in New York.

November 29.—An abstract of the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bris-

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tow on his investigation of frauds in the Post-office Department is given out in Washington, together with comments by President Roosevelt.

Hundreds of people have been killed by a scourge of typhoid fever in Butler, Pa.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 23.—*Philippines:* More than 300 Moros are killed by American troops under General Wood in five days of fighting in Jolo.

November 24.—Another Moro position in Jolo is captured by troops under General Wood; seventy-five natives are killed.

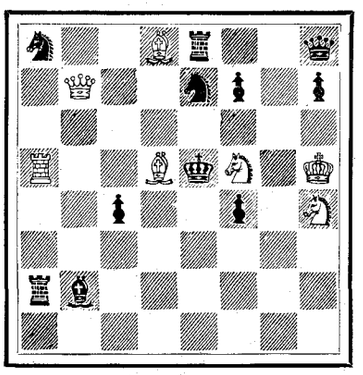
CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 884.

By KONRAD ERLIN.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

s2 B r2 q; 1 Q 2 sp1p; 8; R2Bk S1K; 2p2p1S; 8; r b6; 8.

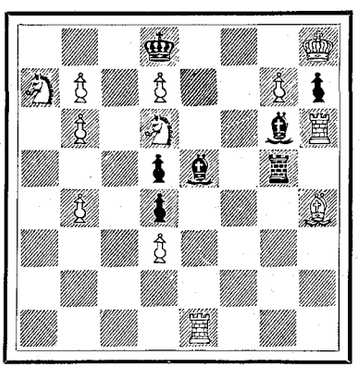
White mates in two moves.

Problem 885.

By JEAN DUFRESNE.

From *Barmer Zeitung.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

3k3K; SP1P2Pp; 1P1S2bR; 3pb1r1; 1P1p3B; 3P4; 8; 4R3.

White mates in three moves.

A REMARKABLE ENDORSEMENT

Dr. Lapponi, the eminent and widely recognized medical authority, who came into world-wide prominence as the physician to the late Pope Leo XIII., and who has been appointed to act in the same capacity to Pope Pius X., has in his extensive practice been experimenting with Buffalo Lithia Water, and has now written a letter testifying to its great medicinal value.

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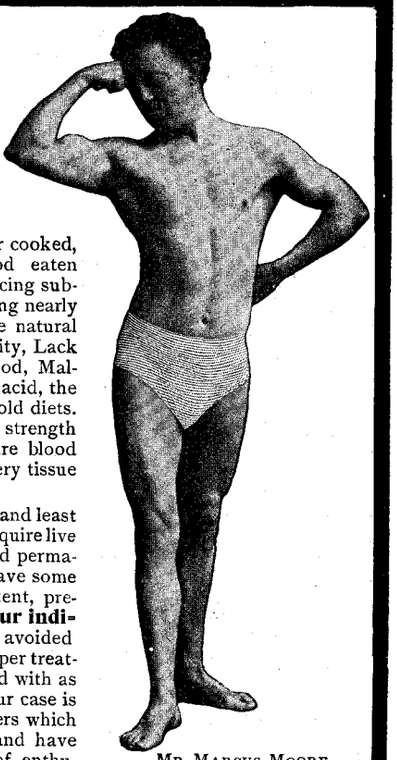

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A Great Sicilian.

Here is a "Sicilian," worth studying, between M. Rosenthal and the great Professor Anderssen.

ROSENTHAL. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*	ROSENTHAL. *White.*	ANDERSSEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	26 P—R 5	Q—K 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	P—K 3	27 Kt(R 3)—Kt 5 (d)	Q x B
3 P—K Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	28 Kt x Q	R x Kt
4 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2	29 Q—Kt 3	R—R sq
5 K Kt—K 2	P—K R 4	30 Kt—B 7	Kt x Kt
6 P—K R 4	P—K B 4	31 Q x Kt	R(K 4) x P
7 Kt—B 4	Kt—K B 3	32 Q—K 8 ch	K—B 2
8 P—Q 3	P x P	33 Q—K 4	B—B 4
9 P x P	Kt—B 3	34 R—Q sq	P—R 4
10 P—K 5	Kt—K Kt 5	35 R—Q 3	P—K Kt 4
11 Kt x R P	Kt(Kt5) x KP	36 P—R 3	P—R 5
12 Kt—B 4	Q—K 2	37 P—Q Kt 4	P x P *e.p.*
13 Kt—R 3	Kt—B 2	38 P x P	B x P (e)
14 Castles	Castles	39 Q x P	R—K 8 ch
15 R—K sq	Q—B 3	40 K—Kt 2	R (R 8)—R 7 ch
16 Kt—K 4	Q—B 4	41 K—B 3	R—B sq, ch
17 Kt(K 4)—Kt 5 (a)	Kt—Q 5	42 K—Kt 4	R(R 7) x P
18 B x B ch	K x B	43 P—Kt 4(f)	B—Kt 7
19 R—K 4	Kt—Q 3	44 Q x P ch	K—Kt sq
20 R—B 4	Q—Kt 3	45 Q—Q 6 ch	K—Kt 2
21 R x Kt(b)	P x R	46 P—Kt 5	R(B 7)—B 3
22 Q—B 3 ch	K—Kt sq	47 Q—K 7 ch	K—B sq
23 B—B 4 (c)	P—K 4	48 R—Q 7	B—K 4
24 B x P	R—K sq	49 R—R 7	Resigns.
25 Kt—B 7	R—Kt sq		

Notes,

(a) This prevents Black from advancing his Q P. White has very cleverly delayed Black's development.

(b) Brilliant play not often seen when two Masters are contending. Anderssen was one of the Past-masters of subtle combinations; but he evidently did not see this fine sacrifice leading to an almost irresistible attack.

(c) Threatening Kt—B 7. Hence Black is forced to play 23.., P—K 4.

(d) This forces Black to give his Queen for B and Kt. White evidently saw this beautiful play as far back as his 21st move.

(e) Black can not guard his Q P.

(f) To get the B from diagonal, so that he can not guard Q 3.

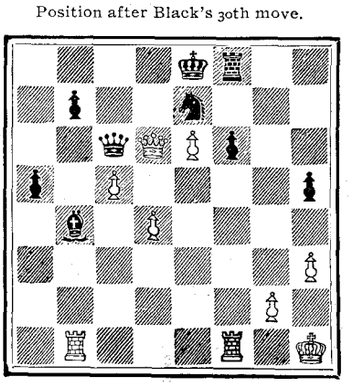
One of the Great Games.

The following game, one of a series in which Mr. Morphy gave Mr. Thompson the odds of Q Kt, is considered one of the most masterful games in the annals of Chess.

Remove White's Q Kt.

MORPHY. *White.*	THOMPSON. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	THOMPSON. *Black.*
1 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	16 P—B 4	Kt—B 2
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	17 P—Q Kt 4	P x P
3 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	18 P x P	B x P
4 B—K 2	P—B 4	19 B—Q 4	R x B
5 Castles	Kt—B 3	20 P x R	P—R 4
6 P—Q Kt 3	P—K 3	21 P—Q B 5	Q—R 2
7 B—Kt 2	B—K 2	22 Q—K 5	Q Kt—Q 4
8 P—K R 3	B x Kt	23 B x Kt	Kt x B
9 B x B	P—Q 5	24 Q x Kt P	R—B sq
10 Q—K sq	Q—Kt 3	25 P—B 5	Q—R 3
11 R—Kt sq	Kt—Q Kt 5	26 Q—K 5	P—B 3
12 Q—K 2	R—Q sq	27 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
13 P—R 3	Q Kt—Q 4	28 P x P	Kt—K 2
14 K—R sq	P x P	29 Q—Kt 8 ch	Q—B sq
15 P x P	P—K R 4	30 Q—Q 6	Q—B 3

Position after Black's 30th move.



White wins. How?

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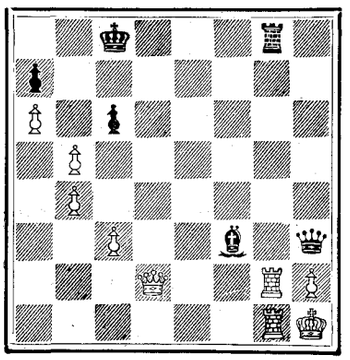
A Fine Ending.

In a game played in Berlin between Th. von Scheve and J. F. Heemskerk, the following position was brought about:



Black to play and win.

Tschigorin's Mate.

The following game was played in the recent Russian Masters' Tournament. The champion's opponent is only eighteen years of age.

	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SUOSKO-BOROWSKI. *Black.*		TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SUOSKO-BOROWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	17	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 7
2	P—K B 4	P—Q 4	18	Q x P	Kt x K R
3	K P x P	P—K 5	19	R x Kt	K R—K sq
4	B–Kt5(ch)	P—B 3	20	Q—B 2	Q—B 4
5	P x P	Kt x P	21	B—Kt 4	R—K 3
6	P—Q 4	Q—R 4 ch(a)	22	Q—B 3	Q R—K sq
7	Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	23	P—Kt 4	Q—B 3
8	B—Q 2	Kt—B 3	24	Q—B 2	R—K 6
9	P—Q R 3	B x Kt	25	P—Q 5	P x P (d)
10	B x Kt ch	P x B	26	Kt x P	Q—B 3
11	B x B	Q—B 2	27	R—Q sq	R—K 7
12	Kt—K 2	B—R 3	28	Q—B 5	Q–K Kt 3 (e)
13	Q—Q 2	Castles K R (b)	29	Kt–K 7 ch	R(K sq) x Kt
14	B—R 5	Q—Q 2	30	R—Q 8 ch	R—K sq
15	Castles QR	P—K 6	31	Q—B 8 ch	K x Q
16	Q—K sq	Kt—K 5 (c)	32	R x R mate.	

(a) Kt—B 3 is preferable.

(b) Kt—Q 4 looks good.

(c) Kt—Kt 5 was much better; for if then White plays 17 Kt—B 3, Black has time to play R—K sq before playing Kt—B 7.

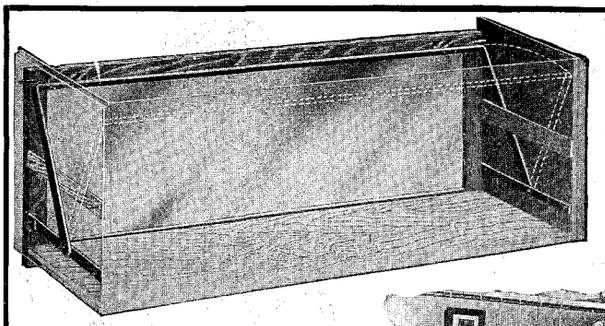
(d) From this point, Tschigorin had to play the most careful defense.

(e) Q x Q is probably best, altho White's Queen's-side Pawns are strong.

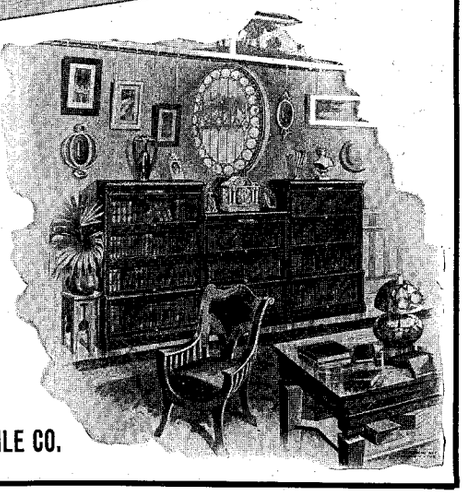
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If S. G. Covey will send his address, we will furnish him with the information he desires.

H. B. P. — A three-move problem may have "short mates"; *i. e.*, mate in two moves. This is considered a blemish. Black is supposed to make the best moves.



WHO SAYS NEW?



No doubt you have seen the beautiful pictures of a reading room, parlor, hall and den enhanced by a bookcase, not a photograph from the original but drawn in by an artist. Not one of these illustrations ever explain the workings of the bookcase advertised. It only tells of its beauty; of the doors that are ball-bearing, that they are noiseless, anti-binding, etc. *The two views shown herewith show all of that and SOMETHING MORE.* The phantom view shows the only modern anti-binding sectional bookcase; study it. You know what you are buying and yet for all this you pay no more.

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French Defense.

NARRAWAY. *White.*	SHIPLEY. *Black.*	NARRAWAY. *White.*	SHIPLEY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	21 B—B 3	P—R 5
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3
3 Kt—Q 2	P—Q B 4	23 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2
4 P x B P	B x P	24 K—R 2	Kt—B 4
5 B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	25 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
6 Q—K 2	Kt—B 3	26 Q—Kt 3	Q—K B 2
7 K Kt—B 3	Kt—Q Kt 5	27 B—Q 4	R—R 2
8 Castles	Kt x B	28 R-K Kt sq	B—B 3
9 Q x Kt	Castles	29 Q—B 2	Q—B sq
10 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	30 R—Kt 3	R—K 3
11 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 2	31 P—Q R 3	R—K R 3
12 B—B 4	P—Q Kt 3	32 K—R 3	R—Kt 2
13 K Kt—Q 4	B—Kt 2	33 R—Q 3	B—K 2
14 Q R—Q sq	R—K sq	34 R—B 3	B—Q sq
15 Q—R 3	Kt—B sq	35 Kt—Kt 5	Q—K sq
16 B—Q 2	P—K B 4	36 Q—K 2	B x Kt
17 P-K Kt 4	P x P	37 R x B	R—Kt 3
18 Q x P	Q—Q 2	38 R x R	Q x R
19 P—K B 4	B—Q B 4	39 P—K 6	Resigns.
20 P—K R 4	P—Q R 4		

If 39.., B—K sq; 40 R—K Kt 3, Q—R 4; 41 P—K 7!, Q x Q; 42 R x P ch, K—R sq; 43 R—Kt 3 dis, ch, Q—K 4; 44 B x Q mate.

If 40.., Q—R 3; 41 P—K 7, P—Kt 3; 42 Q—K 6 ch, B—B 2; 43 P queens mate.

If 39.., B—Kt 4; 40 R—B 8 ch, B—K sq; 41 P—R 5, Q—Kt 5 ch; 42 Q x Q, P x Q ch; 43 K x P, R—K 2; 44 P—B 5, P—Kt 3; 45 B x P, P x R P ch; 46 K—Kt 5, R—Kt 2 ch; 47 K—B 6, etc.

If 39.., Q—K sq; 40 Q—K 5, R—K 2; 41 R—K Kt 3. Q—B sq; 42 B x P, etc.

A Dadian Brilliant.

Played in Kiew, Russia, during the late national tournament, Prince Dadian of Mingrelia and Schiffers in consultation against Lebedew and Jurewitsch.

Muzio Gambit.

DADIAN, SCHIFFERS. *White.*	LEBEDEW, JUREWITSCH. *Black.*	DADIAN, SCHIFFERS. *White.*	LEBEDEW, JUREWITSCH. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B x Kt	B—Kt 5
2 P—K B 4	P x P	14 Q—B 4 (e)	Q x B
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	15 P—Q 6	B—K 3
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	16 P—Q 5	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4 (a)	P x Kt	17 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6 Q x P	P—Q 4	18 R—K 7	P—K R 3
7 B x Q P	K Kt—B 3	19 R x P ch	K—Kt sq
8 Castles	P—B 3	20 R x B ch	K x R
9 Kt-B 3 (b)	P x B	21 Q—B 6 ch	K—R 2
10 P x P	B—Kt 2 (c)	22 Q—K 7 ch	K—Kt sq
11 B x P	B—B 4 (?)	23 R—B 4	Q—Q B sq
12 QR-K sq ch	K—B sq (d)	24 P—Q 7	Resigns.

Notes by W. E. Napier, Pittsburg Dispatch.

(a) A line of play much favored by the Prince (Castles is the usual move).

(b) It is said that when the Mingrelian potentate suggested this move Mr. Schiffers left the table, much alarmed at this weird sacrifice.

(c) The natural move is 10 B—K Kt 5, and if Q x P, 11 B—Q 3. Should Black check with Rook, King might safely venture to Q 2. The strength of such Chess as Prince Dadian plays is hard to define, but, for want of a better word, we should call it fetich.

(d) Preparation should have been made to cross to the Queen's side.

(e) The termination is vigorously played.

Concerning White's ninth move, Isidor Gunsberg, in the London *Daily News*, says:

"Q Kt—B 3 is always a good move in this move in this opening; it was played at an earlier stage by Marshall at Vienna with some effect against Marco, but as in this particular position the move is somewhat staggering and difficult to deal with

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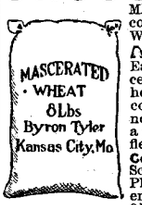

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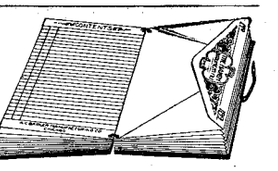

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by an analyst, we will content ourselves by describing it as an intense effort of Oriental imaginativeness, which may pass without further sacrilegious, cold reasoning comment. It seems, however, that Schiffers is not imbued with the same reverential feeling toward imaginativeness as we are, for he would not give his consent to this move, and actually left the board, only resuming play a few moves later on when he discovered that there is more in such moves than actually meets the eye for the moment."

Solution of Problems.

No. 879. Author's key-move . R—B 6.

Second Solution : B x P.

General Ferguson discovered the "cook" after his problem was published, and sent the following correction: "Remove white B from the board, and place white R, now on Q Kt 4, on Q R 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Arata, New York City; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Miller, Philadelphia; N. A. C., Hagaman, N. Y.; "Pyfe," Philadelphia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; G. A. Webb, Fort Collins, Colo.; S. W. Hathaway, Boston; Colonel Hesseltine, Boston; W. F. Kelley, Rome, Ga.; M. Almy, Chicago; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass.

In addition to those reported, J. M. Jones, Hunter's Hill, Wash., got 875; the Rev. W. R., 875, 876, 877, 878; J. J. R., W. T. K., T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., L. Palmer, Burlington, Ia., H. E. Quillian, Montgomery, Ala., 877; Miss A. O'Brien, San Francisco, 877 and 878.

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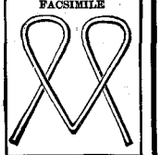

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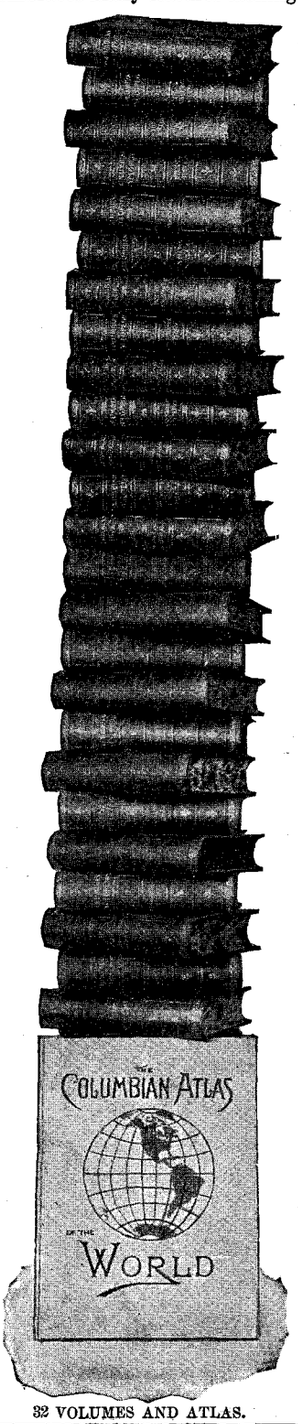

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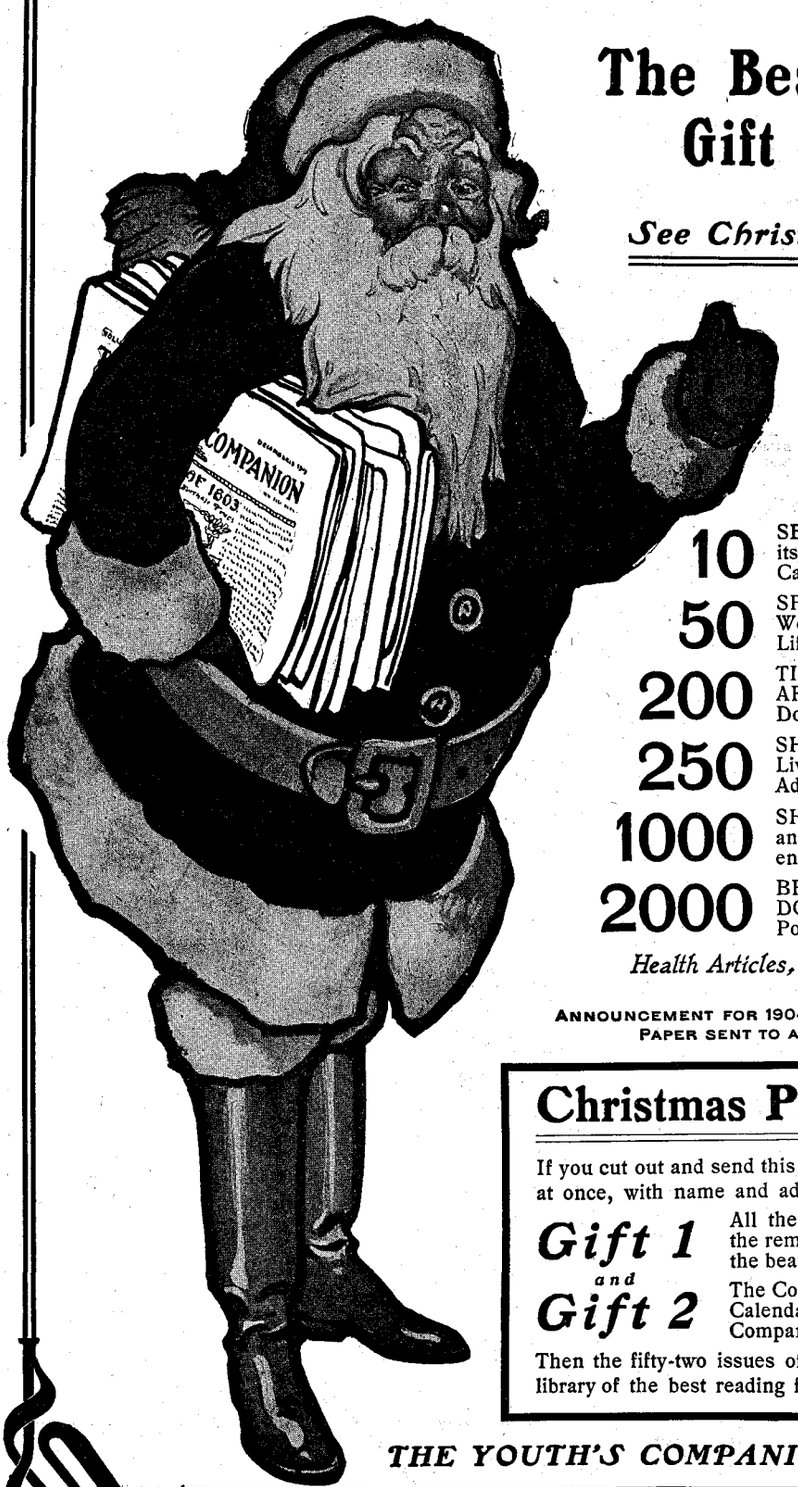

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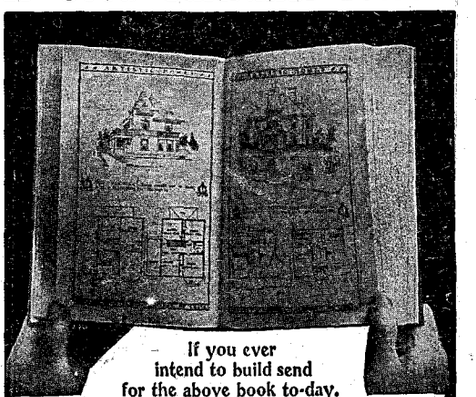

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